The Daily Telegraph.

No. 10,402.] LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1888. [ONE PENNY.

NOTICE.—The CHARGE for ADVERTISEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS is FIVE SHILLINGS for THREE LINES and ONE SHILLING per LINE AFTERWARDS. Payments for these announcements must be made by P.O. order or cheque.

BIRTHS.

ROWLEY.—On the 19th inst., at Gilston, the wife of E. S. Rowley, of a son.

HADDOCK.—On the 16th inst., at West Lodge, Sutton, near Ely, the wife of W. Haddock, of a son.

LAURENCE.—On the 20th inst., at Newton Lodge, Sydenham, the wife of S. Laurence, of a son.

LYNE.—On the 18th inst., at Tooting, the wife of E. Lyne, of a daughter.

PARRY.—On the 19th inst., at Heaton-road, Withington, near Manchester, the wife of E. A. Parry, of a daughter.

THACKWELL.—On the 20th inst., at London-road, Reading, the wife of Major W. P. Thackwell, of a daughter.

TREADWELL.—On the 18th inst., at Church-street, Chelsea, the wife of W. Treadwell, of a daughter.

TYACKE.—On the 14th inst., at Helston, Cornwall, the wife of J. W. Tyacke, of a daughter.

VERRALL.—On the 15th inst., at Selwyn-gardens, Cambridge, the wife of A. W. Verrall, of a daughter.

WALKER.—On the 19th inst., at Streatham-hill, the wife of A. Walker, of a son.

WALKER.—On the 19th inst., at Hillside, Sutton, the wife of F. Walker, of a son.

WEST.—On the 19th inst., at Newport Lodge, Bromley, Kent, the wife of D. West, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BECHER—HUDSON.—On the 19th inst., at Easington Church, the Rev. Harry Becher, son of J. R. H. Becher, Esq., to Eva Louisa, daughter of R. M. Hudson, Esq.

GRAY—FRANEY.—On the 20th inst., at Ely St. Mary, Cambs, Henry James Spence Gray, M.A., Government Chaplain of Mount Abu, Punjab, to Mary Eleanor Sharman, daughter of the Rev. J. Franey, M.A.

HENLEY—BENNETT.—On the 19th inst., at St. Mary's, Lewisham, William C. Henley, of Forest-hill, to Ada Weston, daughter of J. Bennett, of Granville House, Forest-hill.

HILLIS—KEYWORTH.—On the 19th inst., at Christ Church, Doncaster, Samuel Hillis, of Rutland-avenue, Liverpool, to Emma Helena, daughter of G. B. Keyworth, of Doncaster.

HOUSE—SANSUM.—On the 20th inst., at West Hackney Church, Joseph John, son of the late J. House, of Upper Clapton and Minories, to Maria Emily, daughter of the late R. Sansum, of Ware, Hertfordshire.

JOHNSON—VAN EEDEN.—On Thursday, Sept. 20, at Holy Trinity Church, Southport, by the Rev. C. S. Hope, Alfred Forbes, third son of J. H. Johnson, Esq., of Southport and Riverdale, to Florence Rosalie, third daughter of F. van Eeden, Esq., of George Town, British Guiana.

MADELEY—WYATT.—On the 12th inst., at St. Mary's, West Kensington, Frederick, son of E. Madeley, Burton-on-Trent, to Florence, daughter of R. G. Wyatt, late of Birmingham.

NEALES—PELLATT.—On the 17th inst., at St. Saviour's, Hanover-hill-road, Ernest William, son of W. F. Neales, of Sandwich, to Gertrude, daughter of the late F. Pellatt, Esq.

PEECOCK—SIDGWICK.—On the 19th inst., at St. Matthew's Church, Ipswich, John Floyd Peecock, of Ipswich, to Helen Maude, daughter of J. E. Sidgwick, of North Hill House, Ipswich.

PRAED—HALLWARD.—On the 18th inst., at St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square, Fitzpatrick, son of the late B. J. Mackworth Praed, of Ousden Hall, Suffolk, to Mary Leslie, daughter of the late Rev. J. W. Hallward.

RICHARDS—WILLIAMS.—On the 12th inst., at St. Luke's Church, Shepherd's-bush, William Henry Phelps Richards, to Grace Ellen, daughter of the late F. W. Williams.

RICHARDSON—LLOYD.—On the 19th inst., at the parish church of Steynton, South Wales, Ernest George, son of the late G. Richardson, of the General Post Office, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late R. Lloyd, of Milford Haven.

SPARLING—HENRY.—On the 20th inst., at St. Thomas's Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. C. E. Little, Rector of Brampton Chesterfield, Augustus Henry Sparling, B.V.C.S., youngest son of Edwin Sparling, late Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, [illegible]

STOKES—REGAN.—On the 19th inst., at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Dr. C. H. Stokes, late of Monte Video, to Josephine [illegible]

DEATHS.

ATKINSON.—On the 19th inst., at Westbourne, South Norwood, [illegible]

[illegible]

CHOYCE.—On July 25, at Auckland, New Zealand, William [illegible]

[illegible]

KING.—On the 20th inst., at Bignor, Petworth, William King, [illegible]

[illegible]

WHITAKER.—On the 19th inst., Charles John, son of C. J. Whitaker, [illegible]

FUNERALS by PETER ROBINSON CONDUCTED very ECONOMICALLY. [illegible]

FUNERALS.—Kensington, Paddington.—Mr. KENYON'S Offices, [illegible]

ECONOMY in FUNERALS.—D. COOKSEY, [illegible]

THE LONDON NECROPOLIS COMPANY [illegible]

GENERAL NURSING INSTITUTE, [illegible]

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn-road.— [illegible]

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower-street, W.C.—FUNDS urgently required. [illegible]

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, [illegible]

THE CHARITABLE FUNDS [illegible]

GORDON HOSPITAL for FISTULA, [illegible]

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL for STONE, STRICTURE, [illegible]

INSTITUTION for SKIN DISEASES, [illegible]

CITY INSTITUTION for DISEASES of the SKIN, [illegible]

HOMŒOPATHIC HOME for WOMEN, [illegible]

PADDINGTON.—Wood Paving Works.—To Timber [illegible]

PADDINGTON.— [illegible]

THE EASTERN COUNTIES' ASYLUM [illegible]

THE EASTERN COUNTIES' ASYLUM for [illegible]

KENSINGTON and CHELSEA SCHOOL DISTRICT. [illegible]

LAUNDRY MATRON WANTED, for the Dalston [illegible]

MONEY LENT (PRIVATELY) at a FEW HOURS' NOTICE on NOTE of HAND ALONE. [illegible]

MONEY.—Applicants in Town or Country.— [illegible]

MONEY LENT ON NOTE OF HAND [illegible]
CHARLES H. WHEATLEY, Esq., [illegible]
ADVANCES MADE WITHOUT SURETIES or DELAY. [illegible]

MONEY LENT, without delay or fees, [illegible]

MONEY promptly ADVANCED, £5 to £1,000, [illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE.—AQUATIC FIREWORK FETE TO-DAY. Special engagement of Band of her Majesty's Grenadier Guards, conductor, Lieut. Dan Godfrey (by permission of Col. Hon. W. S. D. Home).—Admission, ten to ten, 1s.

AQUATIC FIREWORKS.—CRYSTAL PALACE. TO-DAY.—FAST TRAINS on London, Brighton, and South Coast, and London, Chatham, and Dover Railways.— [illegible]

AQUATIC FIREWORKS.—CRYSTAL PALACE. TO-DAY, POPULAR VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, 3.30 (free). [illegible] The renowned Crystal Palace Orchestra. Accompanist, Mr. E. Watson Brewster. Conductor, Mr. August Manns.

AQUATIC FIREWORKS.—CRYSTAL PALACE. GRAND DISPLAY of GREAT FOUNTAINS, 5.0. [illegible]

AQUATIC FIREWORKS.—CRYSTAL PALACE. TO-DAY, GRAND OPEN-AIR BALLET, 7.0 (free). [illegible]

AQUATIC FIREWORKS.—CRYSTAL PALACE. TO-DAY, novel and grand display, at 8.45, by C. T. Brock and Co. [illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SATURDAY CONCERTS (33rd annual series).—These world-renowned Concerts will be resumed on Oct. 13. Conductor, Mr. August Manns.—Prospectus on application to the Manager, Crystal Palace, S.E.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GARDEN FETE and OPEN AIR BALLET EVERY EVENING NEXT WEEK. Superb Illuminations. Military Bands.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—New opera THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, by George Fox, TUESDAY NEXT, at 3.0. [illegible]

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Enormous Impression.—WILL NOT BE CLOSED. [illegible]

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Mendelssohn—Handel.—Mr. H. KELSON TRUEMAN, the New English Tenor, will SING [illegible] TO-DAY (Saturday), with the Grand Organ (Mr. J. Mortimer Durham).

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—FLYING SISTERS ONGAR, [illegible] EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The ROSSBACH TROUPE, [illegible] EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING.

BLONDIN, Blondin, Blondin.

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BLONDIN, Blondin, Blondin.

BLONDIN, Blondin, Blondin.

BLONDIN, Blondin, Blondin.

BLONDIN, Blondin, Blondin.

BLONDIN, Blondin, Blondin.—SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT of the great Blondin, the Hero of Niagara, [illegible] MONDAY NEXT, the 24th inst., at the ROYAL AQUARIUM, S.W.

BLONDIN, Blondin, Blondin.—Notice.—Blondin will perform EVERY EVENING, [illegible]

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The world-renowned BECKWITHS. [illegible]

FRENCH EXHIBITION.—ST. STEPHEN'S HALL (adjoining Royal Aquarium).— [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—THIS DAY.—One Shilling Day.—ORGAN RECITALS, [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—THIS DAY, at 3.30 and 6.30, PERFORMANCES of the COMPANY'S GREAT INTERNATIONAL CIRCUS COMBINATION, [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—THIS DAY, at 5.30, 3,000 feet through Space.—Professor BALDWIN [illegible]

BALDWIN'S 3,000ft. THROUGH SPACE.—THIS DAY, at 5.30, Professor BALDWIN'S GREAT JUMP from the CLOUDS. [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—GRAND OPERA MARITANA (by desire), THIS DAY, at 6.15. [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—Pompeii.—THIS DAY, [illegible] DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII. [illegible] GRAND DISPLAY of FIREWORKS.

ALEXANDRA PARK.—ATHLETIC SPORTS, THIS DAY, at two. [illegible]

THIS AFTERNOON (Saturday), at three, the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give a GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE [illegible] ST. JAMES'S HALL. [illegible]

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—TWENTY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR [illegible] EVERY NIGHT at eight. DAY PERFORMANCES EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at three. [illegible]

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS NEW PROGRAMME, ST. JAMES'S HALL, EVERY NIGHT, at eight. [illegible]

REMARKABLE SUCCESS of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' NEW PROGRAMME, [illegible]

VISITORS to the GREAT ITALIAN EXHIBITION can reach the ST. JAMES'S HALL [illegible]

MR. G. W. MOORE, that universal favourite [illegible]

EGYPTIAN HALL CLOSED.—MASKELYNE, COOKE, and COMPANY ON TOUR. [illegible]

THE CAVENDISH ASSEMBLIES.—Season 1888. [illegible]

ALHAMBRA.—The COOL LOUNGE.—Newly Decorated, Refurnished, and Lighted by Electricity. [illegible]

ALHAMBRA.—TO-NIGHT, at nine, ANTIOPE, [illegible]

ALHAMBRA.—The New Ballet, IDEALA, at 10.30. [illegible]

ANTIOPE.—Another Alhambra Success.— [illegible]

ALHAMBRA.—The BEAUTIFUL GERALDINE; [illegible]

THE EMPIRE THEATRE of VARIETIES.— [illegible]

THE EMPIRE THEATRE of VARIETIES, Leicester-square, [illegible]

LONDON PAVILION.—The Daily News says: [illegible]

LONDON PAVILION.—The Best Variety Company in London. [illegible]

OXFORD.—JACKLEY WONDERS, [illegible]

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.— [illegible]

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.— [illegible]

ROYAL, Holborn.—Always a grand company.— [illegible]

ROYAL, Holborn.—THIS EVENING, at ten o'clock, a TERRIBLE NIGHT, by PAUL MARTINETTI and TROUPE.

METROPOLITAN, Edgware-road.—TO-NIGHT, [illegible]

ROYAL ACADEMY of MUSIC. Instituted 1822. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1830. Under the immediate patronage of the QUEEN and the Royal Family.
Principal—Dr. A. C. MACKENZIE.
The NEXT CONCERT will take place in OCTOBER.
The Michaelmas Term will begin Monday Next, Sept. 24. [illegible]
Tenterden-street, Hanover-square. JOHN GILL, Secretary.

ROYAL COLLEGE of MUSIC, Kensington Gore, London.—Incorporated by Royal Charter 1883.
President—H.R.H. the Prince of WALES, K.G.
Director—Sir George Grove, D.C.L., LL.D.
NEXT COLLEGE CONCERT will be given in OCTOBER. [illegible]
CHARLES MORLEY, Hon. Sec.

TRINITY COLLEGE, London.—For MUSICAL EDUCATION and EXAMINATION, &c., [illegible]
President—The Earl of ABERDEEN.
The NEXT STUDENTS' CONCERT will take place on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, [illegible]
By order of the Academical Board.
Mandeville-place, Manchester-square, W.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—RUSSIAN NATIONAL OPERA.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, Kensington-gore.—SIX GRAND CONCERTS, [illegible] by the RUSSIAN NATIONAL OPERA COMPANY. [illegible]

THE LONDON ACADEMY of MUSIC, St. George's Hall, Langham-place, W.; [illegible]
The NEXT ORCHESTRAL PRACTICE, FRIDAY, Oct. 5. [illegible]
C. TREW, Hon. Sec.

LONDON ORGAN SCHOOL and COLLEGE of MUSIC.—Established 1865 by the Rev. Scotson Clark, Mus. B.
Patron—His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY.
Principal—Henry Clark.
The NEXT STUDENTS' CONCERT will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, in NOVEMBER. [illegible]
T. H. Y. TROTTER, M.A., Mus. Bac. Oxon.

KENSINGTON SCHOOL of MUSIC, 128, Cromwell-road, S.W. Established 1874.
Under the immediate patronage of
H.R.H. Princess CHRISTIAN.
H.R.H. the Princess MARY ADELAIDE, Duchess of TECK,
H.H. the Duke of TECK.
President—H.R.H. Prince CHRISTIAN.
The NEXT STUDENTS' CONCERT, OCT. 16. [illegible]

ACADEMY for the HIGHER DEVELOPMENT of PIANOFORTE PLAYING, 12, Hinde-street, Manchester-square, W.
President—FRANKLIN TAYLOR.
Director—OSCAR BERINGER.
The NEXT STUDENTS' CONCERT will take place in NOVEMBER. [illegible]

LONDON CONSERVATOIRE of MUSIC (inst. 1876), [illegible] LANSDOWNE COTTELL, Director.

HAMPSTEAD CONSERVATOIRE CONCERTS. [illegible]

STROLLING PLAYERS' AMATEUR ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.— [illegible]

DRAMATIC RECITALS, ST. JAMES'S HALL (FRENCH CHAMBER), by Mr. RICHARD SHIPMAN, [illegible]

NIAGARA in LONDON.—Colossal pictorial realisation of the great falls [illegible]

NIAGARA in LONDON.—Pleasant lounge, music, [illegible]

NIAGARA in LONDON.—An accepted London institution. [illegible]

WHERE is NIAGARA in LONDON?—YORK-STREET, Westminster [illegible] NIAGARA-STREET or NEW YORK-STREET.

MOHAWKS.—BALD-head-WIN Drops From the Clouds EVERY EVENING, [illegible] ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, [illegible]

ANGUS MACDONALD.—Madame ENRIQUEZ will SING [illegible]

BEAUTY'S EYES.—Madame OSBORNE WILLIAMS will SING [illegible]

THE GARDEN OF SLEEP.—Madame OSBORNE WILLIAMS will SING [illegible]

TO LOVE.—Miss LILLIE MOWBRAY will SING [illegible]

ALL IN A GARDEN FAIR.—Madame MARIE ROZE will SING [illegible]

ALL IN A GARDEN FAIR.—Madame MARIE ROZE will SING [illegible]

THE SOLDIER'S DREAM.—Paul Rodney's celebrated song, TO-NIGHT, by Miss JULIET GASCOYNE, [illegible]

FORGET THE PAST.—Milton Wellings' new song, TO-NIGHT, by Miss EMILY PRITCHARD, [illegible]

MATRIMONEE.—Miss EMILY PRITCHARD will SING [illegible]

A POET'S MINT.—Mr. A. G. PRITCHARD will SING [illegible]

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM. Lindsay Lennox.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Lindsay Lennox).— [illegible]

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Lindsay Lennox).— [illegible]

OLD TIME MEMORIES. Song. By H. E. Loth. SUNG NIGHTLY by the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.

OLD TIME MEMORIES.—The song for everybody to sing. [illegible]

OLD TIME MEMORIES.—Of all Musicsellers in [illegible]

BELLE ETOILE VALSE.—The prettiest valse ever written. [illegible]

LA POMPADOUR (a Court Dance).— [illegible]

ACROSS THE BRIDGE.—Charles Godfrey's [illegible]

I'M WAITING FOR HIM TO-NIGHT.—Dan Leno's [illegible]

FABIAN ROSE'S New Waltz, "Thine for Ever," [illegible]

RENT-FREE (Klein).—Miss LILY ROWE will SING [illegible]

THE NAVAL BRIGADE (Hawkins) will be SUNG TO-DAY, [illegible]

FOR YOU.—This most successful and popular song, [illegible]

WHO WAS IT? (J. L. Roeckel) will be SUNG by Madame RAYMOND, at SOUTHSEA, TO-DAY. [illegible]

ETERNAL REST, Piccolomini's charming song, [illegible]

MR. JOHN CROSS'S BALLAD OPERA COMPANY, [illegible]

BILDUNG eines guten DEUTSCHEN Dilettanten ORCHESTERS [illegible]

SIGNOR NOVARA (Bass) has RETURNED to LONDON for the winter season. [illegible]

MISS ADELINA DINELLI has RETURNED to TOWN [illegible]

MR. JOHN C. WARD begs to inform his friends and pupils that he has RETURNED to TOWN for the season. [illegible]

MISS STAFFORD COPELAND begs to announce that she has REMOVED to [illegible]

ITALIAN EXHIBITION, West Brompton, Earl's-court, and West Kensington.
Patron—His Majesty the KING of ITALY.
Hon. President—H.R.H. the CROWN PRINCE of ITALY.
Director-General—John R. Whitley, Esq.
President of the Reception Committee—Col. J. T. North.
President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce—Cav. L. Bonacina.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
The Exhibition of the Year.
The Greatest Success of 1888.
The most valuable and Varied Collection
Of Italian Sculpture and Paintings ever exhibited.
Magnificent and Unique Display
Of Italian Industries and Wines.
[illegible]

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.
[illegible]
Alpine Switchback Railway.
[illegible]
Charming Gardens and Illuminated Fêtes Every Evening.
For further particulars see 1d. and 2d. Daily Programmes.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.—TO-DAY, at 4.0 and 8.0 p.m.
Rome Under the Emperors
Inauguration of the Colosseum
By the Emperor Titus.
On the "Wild West" Arena. Wet or Dry.
[illegible]

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.—Cheap Excursions (including admission) from all parts of the United Kingdom. [illegible]
VINCENT A. APPLIN, Secretary.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.—LUNCHEONS and DINNERS A LA CARTE. Italian Restaurant Now Open.—BERTRAM and CO., Contractors.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION, West Brompton.—The DAILY TELEGRAPH is on SALE at Messrs. WALTER HILL and CO.'S BOOKSTALLS in the Exhibition.

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA.—THIS DAY, at four o'clock, Madame LEONA DARE will ASCEND to the CLOUDS from the parade ground in front of the Grand Stand, suspended by a silk cord from the balloon "Olympia."

IRISH EXHIBITION.—The Greatest Success.—
Open nine a.m. to eleven p.m.
FOUR MILITARY BANDS.
[illegible]
Admission, each day, 1s.

IRISH EXHIBITION.—Capt. ORTON will ascend in his famous balloon EAGLE, [illegible]

IRISH EXHIBITION.—LEONA DARE.—THIS DAY (Saturday), [illegible]

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA.—THIS DAY, at four o'clock, Madame LEONA DARE will ASCEND to the CLOUDS [illegible]

IRISH EXHIBITION.—PHŒNIX DEMONSTRATION.— [illegible]

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA.—LUNCHEONS and DINNERS A LA CARTE. [illegible]

EMPEROR FRANCIS-JOSEPH I. JUBILEE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, Vienna, Austria, from MAY 14 to OCT. 31, 1888.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.

FROM Eleven a.m. to Ten p.m.

INTERNATIONAL SEWING MACHINE and

DOMESTIC APPLIANCES EXHIBITION, with

CONCERTS, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, from three to five and eight to ten.

ADMISSION, One Shilling; after six p.m., 6d.

PARIS SALON.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the most remarkable PAINTINGS of this year NOW OPEN at the CONTINENTAL GALLERY, 157, New Bond-street. [illegible]

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by ARTISTS of the CONTINENTAL SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN. [illegible]

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORE'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, [illegible] NOW ON VIEW, at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, [illegible]

POTIPHAR'S WIFE, ADAM and EVE, and [illegible]

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.—SILVER WEDDING GROUP, [illegible]

CHAMBER of HORRORS.—JACKSON, the Manchester Murderer. [illegible]

A DOLL SHOW will be held in the CENTRAL HALL of the HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond-street, London, on MONDAY, Nov. 5, 1888, in AID of the BUILDING FUND.
[illegible]

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
[illegible]

GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1837.
Chief Office—103, Cannon-street, London, E.C.
Chairman—Sir ANDREW LUSK, Bart.
[illegible]
HENRY WARD, Secretary and Manager.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.
Incorporated 1720.
Fire, Life, Sea, and Annuities.
[illegible]
Offices—Royal Exchange, E.C., and 29, Pall-mall, S.W.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,
19, Lombard-street, E.C.,
and
57, Charing-cross, S.W.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
[illegible]

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. [illegible]

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION. [illegible]

GUARANTEES for FIDELITY.— [illegible]
E. G. LAUGHTON ANDERSON, Secretary.

GUARANTEES for FIDELITY.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
Employers' Liability and Joint Workmen's Insurance.
PROVIDENT CLERKS' OFFICES,
61, Coleman-street, E.C.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT, 1880.—The LONDON GUARANTEE and ACCIDENT COMPANY [illegible]
E. G. LAUGHTON ANDERSON, Secretary.

ACCIDENTS ALL THE YEAR ROUND.—Provide against them by Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, Cornhill, London.
Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman.
[illegible]
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY [illegible]

MONEY.—ADVANCES made in strict confidence [illegible]

MONEY.—Persons requiring prompt financial assistance [illegible]

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS ready to be ADVANCED, [illegible]
C. CHARLES, Esq.,
[illegible]

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, carrying H.M.'s mails to INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA.—P. and O. ACCELERATED THROUGH SERVICES, as under:

BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, by P. and O., from LONDON and BRINDISI EVERY WEEK. [illegible]

CALCUTTA DIRECT, by P. and O., from LONDON EVERY FORTNIGHT. [illegible]

MADRAS DIRECT by sea, leaving LONDON EVERY FORTNIGHT [illegible]

CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, by P. and O., EVERY FORTNIGHT. [illegible]

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA. The P. and O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS, carrying HER MAJESTY'S MAILS, leave LONDON for SYDNEY, [illegible]

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS to the EAST.— [illegible]

GIBRALTAR, Malta, Brindisi, Port Said, and [illegible]

ALEXANDRIA from LONDON, by sea, by P. and O., EVERY ALTERNATE THURSDAY, [illegible]

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY'S OFFICES.— [illegible]

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE.—FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE. [illegible]

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited). [illegible]

KURRACHEE and MALABAR COAST, [illegible]

RANGOON.—Regular Line of Steamers from Glasgow and Liverpool [illegible]

NEW ZEALAND, Tasmania, Australia, calling at Teneriffe, Cape Town, and at Hobart, [illegible] SHAW, SAVILL, and ALBION COMPANY (Limited) [illegible]

NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA, via Teneriffe, [illegible] NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited) [illegible]

SOBRAON, Captain Elmslie, for MELBOURNE.— [illegible]

PASSAGE to ADELAIDE and MELBOURNE. [illegible]

AUSTRALIA.—The magnificent steamer PORT VICTOR [illegible]

AUSTRALIA.—The only Mail Line at £16 16s.— [illegible]

AUSTRALIA, by steamship FIFESHIRE, [illegible]

HEALTH and PLEASURE VOYAGE to AUSTRALIA.—The celebrated ship TORRENS, [illegible]

TASMANIA, Australia, New Zealand, India, China, Japan, [illegible]

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.—GOODS and PARCELS SERVICES by all MAIL STEAMERS. [illegible] DAVIES, TURNER, and CO. [illegible]

RIO DE JANEIRO.—DIQUE DO COMMERCIO, [illegible]

ANCHOR LINE.—GLASGOW to NEW YORK EVERY THURSDAY.— [illegible]

GUION ROYAL and U.S. MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK, EVERY SATURDAY. [illegible]

ANCHOR LINE ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK, via Queenstown. [illegible]

ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE to CANADA and the STATES. [illegible]

INMAN LINE.—The INMAN and INTERNATIONAL CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY, via Queenstown. [illegible]

CANADA.—DOMINION ROYAL MAIL LINE. LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC and MONTREAL. [illegible]

HALIFAX, N.S., and BOSTON, U.S.A.—The fine full-powered steamer BRITISH QUEEN [illegible]

TO AMERICA, £3 10s. AMERICA, £3 10s.—RED STAR LINE MAIL STEAMERS to NEW YORK or PHILADELPHIA. [illegible]

AMERICA, £3 10s.; NEW YORK or PHILADELPHIA, [illegible]

PASSAGE TICKETS for all LINES of STEAMSHIPS at PITT and SCOTT'S AGENCY [illegible]

AUSTRALIA, New Zealand, America, &c.— [illegible]

NOTICE.—SALOON PASSENGERS to AUSTRALIA, [illegible]

EMIGRATION.—NEW YORK, £3 10; Canada, £4; [illegible]

EMIGRANTS' PASSAGES.— [illegible]

UNION LINE.—For SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD FIELDS.—CAPE of GOOD HOPE, NATAL, and EAST AFRICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—The Union Steamship Company's Royal Mail Steamers will sail as follows for the SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS and DELAGOA BAY, calling at LISBON and MADEIRA:
[illegible]
RETURN TICKETS issued to Madeira and South Africa.
Apply to the Union Steamship Company (Limited), [illegible]

CASTLE LINE.—For the GOLD FIELDS of SOUTH AFRICA.—CAPE COLONY, NATAL, EAST AFRICA, MAURITIUS, and MADAGASCAR.—The CASTLE COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS sail from EAST INDIA DOCK BASIN, London, and call as follows:
[illegible]
Return Tickets issued to all ports.
Apply to Donald Currie and Co., 3 & 4, Fenchurch-st., London, E.C.

NEW YORK and CANADA.—QUEEN, Sept. 27; [illegible]

CUNARD LINE, White Star, Inman, Dominion, Allan, Beaver, Hill, National, State.—THROUGH TICKETS to AMERICA, [illegible]

HAMBURG, from London direct.—EVERY THURSDAY and SATURDAY. [illegible]

MARGATE and RAMSGATE, from LONDON BRIDGE WHARF DAILY [illegible]

MARGATE.—SPECIAL EXCURSION, TO-MORROW (Sunday), [illegible]

LONDON and SCOTLAND.—The CARRON LINE [illegible]

SCARBOROUGH (calling off) and SUNDERLAND [illegible]

THE VICTORIA STEAMBOAT ASSOCIATION (Limited).—SEA and RIVER TRIPS. [illegible]

ROSHERVILLE and GRAVESEND.—The ALEXANDRA, from LONDON BRIDGE [illegible]

CLACTON-ON-SEA and BACK.—SPECIAL TRIP [illegible]

BRIGHTON.—CHEAP FIRST-CLASS DAY TICKETS, LONDON to BRIGHTON, EVERY WEEKDAY. [illegible]

BRIGHTON.—SATURDAY to TUESDAY.—SPECIAL CHEAP TRAINS [illegible]

BRIGHTON and BACK for THREE SHILLINGS. EVERY SATURDAY and MONDAY, [illegible]

BRIGHTON and BACK for THREE SHILLINGS. EVERY SUNDAY, [illegible]

PORTSMOUTH and ISLE of WIGHT.—SATURDAY to TUESDAY.—CHEAP TRAINS [illegible]

PORTSMOUTH and BACK.—EVERY SUNDAY [illegible]

PORTSMOUTH and ROUND the ISLE of WIGHT.—EVERY MONDAY [illegible]

ARUNDEL and LITTLEHAMPTON.—EVERY SUNDAY, CHEAP DAY RETURN TICKETS [illegible]

HASTINGS, St. Leonards, Bexhill, and Eastbourne.—CHEAP FAST TRAINS EVERY WEEK-DAY [illegible]

HASTINGS, St. Leonards, Bexhill, and Eastbourne and BACK for FOUR SHILLINGS.—EVERY SUNDAY, [illegible]

PARIS.—SHORTEST CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Via Newhaven, Dieppe, and Rouen.—EXPRESS DAY SERVICE EVERY WEEK DAY, as under:
[illegible]

FOR full particulars see time book, [illegible] By order, A. SARLE, Secretary and General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—NEWMARKET RACES.—FIRST OCTOBER MEETING, [illegible]
WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE.— [illegible]
WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—SUNDAY TRIPS.— [illegible]
CHAS. SCOTTER, General Manager.

LONDON, TILBURY, and SOUTHEND RAILWAY.

SOUTHEND and BACK, 2s. 6d., from FENCHURCH-STREET, [illegible]
ARTHUR L. STRIDE, Manager.

GAZE'S CONDUCTED TOURS.—LAST of the SEASON.
[illegible]
H. Gaze and Son, 142, Strand, and Piccadilly-circus.

LONDON, CHATHAM, and DOVER RAILWAY. Shortest and most Direct Route to RAMSGATE, Margate, Broadstairs, Westgate-on-Sea, and Herne Bay, by CHEAP FAST TRAINS DAILY (except Sunday).
[illegible]

CHEAP TRIP EVERY SUNDAY to RAMSGATE, Margate, Broadstairs, Herne Bay, and Whitstable, and BACK the same evening. [illegible]

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trip to Norfolk Coast.—MONDAY, Sept. 24, a CHEAP DAY EXCURSION to CROMER (Beach) and YARMOUTH (Beach), [illegible]
HENRY OAKLEY, General Manager.
London, King's-cross, Sept., 1888.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited). Established in 1833. Capital £1,000,000. Head Office, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London.
[illegible]

THE CITY of MELBOURNE BANK (Limited).
[illegible]
EDMUND ROUSE, Manager.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (Limited).
[illegible]
GEORGE WILLIAM THOMSON, Secretary.

THE CHARING-CROSS BANK. Established 1870. 28, BEDFORD-STREET, CHARING-CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
[illegible]
A. WILLIAMS, Manager.

WHY LET MONEY LIE IDLE, when you can receive 4 per cent. for it by opening a current account at the CHARING-CROSS BANK, [illegible]
A. WILLIAMS, Manager.

DISCOUNT BANK of LONDON (Regd.)
[illegible]
ON PROMISSORY NOTE ALONE, WITHOUT SURETIES.
[illegible]
EASY TERMS of REPAYMENT.
[illegible]

FOURTH CITY MUTUAL BUILDING and INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
[illegible]
J. HIGHAM, Manager.

LONDON COMMERCIAL DEPOSIT BUILDING SOCIETY, [illegible]

JOHN SHAW.

STOCK and SHARE DEALER,

NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10,

WARDROBE-CHAMBERS, Doctors'-commons.

NO. 165, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET,

NO. 5, HAYMARKET,

NO. 14, WESTBOURNE-GROVE, and

BRIGHTON.—CENTRAL CHAMBERS, THE QUADRANT, and

MANCHESTER.—BRIDGEWATER CHAMBERS, [illegible]

THE AMOUNT of STOCK which I have dealt in this YEAR is over SIXTY MILLIONS.
£60,000,000.

THE "RAILWAY TIMES" says:—"Well might Mr. Shaw be styled 'The Prince of Stock and Share Dealers.'"

IMPORTANT TELEGRAPHIC ARRANGEMENTS.

I WISH to call close attention to a new departure in my business, [illegible]

JOHN SHAW.

COCHRANE and SONS, STOCKBROKERS,
11 and 14, Cornhill, London, E.C.
[illegible]

J. LEWIS HILLS and CO. (Limited), STOCK and SHARE BROKERS and DEALERS, [illegible]

DO YOU EVER SPECULATE in MINING SHARES, and DO YOU WANT to MAKE MONEY? [illegible]

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS a YEAR for every £100 deposited, [illegible]

A GOOD THING.—£10 can be turned into £100 [illegible]

UNION DEPOSIT BANK (Registered), No. 17, KING WILLIAM-STREET, Charing-cross, London, W.C.
[illegible]
ADVANCES MADE in TOWN or COUNTRY
[illegible]
EDWARD JONES, Manager.

LONDON and COUNTY ADVANCE and DISCOUNT COMPANY (Limited).— [illegible]

NATIONAL GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), [illegible]

MUTUAL LOAN FUND ASSOCIATION (Limited) [illegible]

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, Gordon-square.—LITANY and SERMON [illegible]

REV. HUGH PRICE HUGHES, M.A., will PREACH at ST. JAMES'S HALL NEXT SUNDAY, [illegible]

DAN RYLANDS (Limited).—Share Capital, £110,000. Mortgage Debentures, £70,000.

Issue of 14,000 Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £5 each [illegible]
Issue of 12,000 Ordinary Shares of £5 each [illegible]

Issue (at par) of £70,000 Five and a Half per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures, [illegible]

TRUSTEES FOR MORTGAGE DEBENTURES.
The Debenture Corporation (Limited), 75, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

DIRECTORS.
T. Dymond, Esq., J.P., Burntwood Hall, Barnsley, Yorks (Director of Charles Cammell and Co., Limited), Sheffield.
W. T. Howroyd, Esq., Prospect House, Dewsbury, Yorks (President of Dewsbury Chamber of Commerce).
J. McEwen, Esq., 11, Rushton-street, Hulme, Manchester.
*Dan Rylands, Esq., Hope Glass Works, Barnsley, Yorks, Managing Director.
*Will join the Board after allotment.

Bankers—The Barnsley Banking Company (Limited), Barnsley, [illegible]
Brokers—[illegible]
Solicitors—[illegible]
Auditors—Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co., 44, Gresham-street, London, E.C.
Secretary—Mr. Wilton Rencke.
Offices—Registered Offices—Hope Glass Works, Stairfoot, Barnsley; [illegible]

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
This company is formed to acquire the business of Mr. Dan Rylands, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE BATTERY REEF GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited). [illegible]

DIRECTORS.
[illegible]

PROSPECTUS.
[illegible]

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS for INVENTIONS. [illegible]

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Three months' bills were placed this morning at 3 7-16 per cent., but a firmer tendency was shown later in the day, and the rate rose to 3 9-16, ⅝ on the efflux of upwards of £150,000 in sovereigns from the Bank of England for the River Plate. Further withdrawals for the same quarter are probable, the gold premium at Buenos Ayres having risen to 48½ per cent., but about £100,000 will be soon received, it is understood, from New Zealand and China. The payment on the Canadian loan and the return of some money to the Bank caused a good demand for short advances at 2¾, 3 per cent. An active inquiry is expected next week, when, besides the usual heavy requirements at the end of the quarter and the Stock Exchange settlement, various loan instalments fall due, including £500,000 on the Queensland issue on Tuesday. Some large applications to the Bank for loans, in view of the dividends due on Oct. 5, are consequently expected. With the commencement of the wool season in Australia there has been an important creation of bills, which will for a time take the place of gold as a means of remittance hither. It is also probable that this metal will be sent from Melbourne to San Francisco in payment for wheat destined for this country. In addition, the Paris exchange has further receded, and there is some prospect of shipments of coin to Egypt shortly against cotton. Under these circumstances discounts are likely to harden. At Berlin, however, the outside charge for the best paper has receded to 2¾ per cent., or 1¼ below official terms.

Dealings in public securities have been less numerous, and the tendency was flatter. Sales were made on the revival of the demand for bullion for South America, and many recent speculative accounts were closed in anticipation of the fortnightly liquidation, which will begin on Wednesday. In the present uncertain state of the money market rates of continuation are expected to be generally high. It is further assumed that the improvement in trade in the manufacturing districts will tend ere long to largely reduce the floating supply of money here. Consols declined ⅛ to ¼ per cent. for the account, but Colonial Government debentures were steady. The changes in foreign bonds were about evenly balanced, though the tone of this department was dull all round at the last. Cedulas receded on the fresh rise in the gold premium. Egyptian, French, Greek, Mexican, Russian, and Uruguayan were down, while Ecuador, Hungarian, and Spanish improved.

With one or two exceptions, English railways were flat and lower. North British was chiefly sold, and fell 1½ per cent. The decline in many other lines ranged from ¼ to 1. On the other hand, Tilbury and Southend and Brighton "A" were in active demand, and rose about 2 each. Late in the street the latter was dealt in as high as 130½. American railroads gave way, in response to New York prices, and closed at about the worst. The spread of the yellow fever in Jacksonville caused a relapse of 1½ in Louisvilles. The depression extended to Milwaukees, Eries, Atlantic Firsts, Norfolk and Westerns, Northern Pacifics, and Union Pacifics. Grand Trunks declined with "Americans," though, except the First Preference, which fell about 1, the adverse movement was only ¼ to ½. Mexican (Vera Cruz) Ordinary and Preferences rose 1 to 1½ on the official announcement that passengers and parcels have passed over the broken bridge. But, as stated this morning, the goods traffic is likely to be much delayed. Nitrate Railways, after touching 25½, left off at 24¾, 25, or slightly lower than yesterday. An advance occurred in banking, brewery, tramway, omnibus, and mining shares. Amongst the latter Tintos were in strong request, chiefly on Paris account, and rose ½. In diamond securities De Beers and Kimberley Central improved about ⅛ each.

Sovereigns to the number of 158,000 were withdrawn from the Bank for Buenos Ayres, and £40,000 in coin was sent in from Paris.

The Rimutaka, from Lyttelton (N.Z.), has brought £30,000 in gold; the Aller, from New York, £49,300 in specie; and the Germanic, £16,500. The Britannia has taken £102,500 in bar gold and silver for Bombay, while the Tartar has left with 50,000 sovereigns for Lisbon and 10,000 for the Cape.

Bar silver declined 1-16d, to 44⅛d. per ounce, and Mexican dollars were ⅛d lower, at 42⅞d. Bombay transfers receded 5-32d, to 1s 4 7-16d, and Calcutta ⅛d, to 1s 4½d. Rupee Paper was flat; the Four and a Half per Cents. fell ⅛, to 72¼, ⅛, and the Four per Cents. ⅛, to 65¼, ⅛. The Bank of Bombay has raised its rate of discount from 4 to 5 per cent.

An irregular tendency was reported on the Continental Bourses. The Vienna market was weak and Berlin firm. Prussian Four per Cent., Egyptian Preference and Unified, Russian, Hungarian Rentes, Austrian Credit, Mexican, and Deutsche Bank advanced, and Spanish and Lombardo receded. The rouble was about 1½ higher. In Paris Rio Tinto, Suez Canal, and Ottoman Bank improved, but Greek gave way. The Three per Cent. Rentes fell 5c, to 83f 45c, and the Four and a Half per Cents. 2½c, to 105f 82½c. A reduction of ⅛c, to 25f 20⅜c, occurred in the exchange on London.

Tenders for Treasury Bills to the amount of £1,290,000 will be received at the Bank of England on the 1st prox., at one o'clock. The Bills will be dated Oct. 6, and will be payable at three or six months after date, at the option of the persons tendering. A similar total falls due.

Under the title of the Battery Reef Gold Mining Company (Limited) a new undertaking has been formed to acquire and work gold mines in Witwatersrand, South Africa. The prospectus states that the property covers an area of about 246 acres, and extends for a distance of about 2,500ft along the main reefs of the district, by a width of about 4,300ft. The capital is £120,000, in shares of £1 each, of which 40,000 will be allotted to the vendors in part payment of the purchase-money, and subscriptions will now be received for the balance. The list will be closed on or before Thursday next.

With $20,903.51 brought down, the half-yearly report of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation shows a net profit for the half-year of $710,441.38, out of which a dividend has been declared of £1 10s per share. The sum of $100,000 has also been transferred to the credit of the reserve fund, raising it to $4,000,000, and $10,441.38 carried to new profit and loss account. Deposits amount to $76,296,962.08.

At a meeting of the directors of C. Townsend, Hook, and Co. (Limited) held yesterday it was resolved that an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per ct. per annum should be paid on the Ordinary share capital of the undertaking for the half-year ending June 30.

Upon the audited accounts for the half-year ended June 30 last being submitted to them, the directors of the Direct Spanish Telegraph Company (Limited) have decided to recommend the payment of the dividend at the rate of 10 per ct. per annum on the Preference shares, and at the rate of 5 per ct. per annum upon the Ordinary, free of income-tax.

It is notified by the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada that the transfer books of their Perpetual Four per Ct. Consolidated Debenture Stock will be closed on Sept. 27, and that warrants for interest to Sept. 30 will be sent on Oct. 13 to proprietors registered on the 27th inst.

For the week ended Sept. 14 the receipts of the Chicago, St. Paul, and Kansas City Railway, including the Minnesota and North-Western Railroad, were $58,467, against $49,003 last year. The cablegram adds: "Net earnings about $3,000 per diem." The estimated earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway for August amounted to $374,267, compared with $409,911 (actual earnings) in 1887.

Notice is given by the Milford Docks Company that the entrance caisson, which has acted as a cofferdam at the entrance of this company's docks for seven or eight years, has been successfully removed, and that vessels can now enter the docks. The certificate of the Board of Trade, required by the Act of Parliament (1874) to enable the company to commence business, was received on Sept. 14.

We are informed that Mr. James Brand has retired from the direction of the London and St. Katharine Docks Company.

It is announced that Mr. A. Forget proceeds to New York as Agent-General in the United States of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, and that he is succeeded in the London agency of the company by Mr. Paul Fanet.

The Colombian Hydraulic Mining Company (Limited) have received the following cablegram of the returns for the months of July and August: "We have cleaned up after a run of 700 hours. The gross returns are £2,300. The net profit is £1,000."

It is intimated that the Bank of Africa (Limited) will pay the interest on the Kimberley Borough Council Six per Ct. Loan due Sept. 29.

The subscription list of the United Kingdom Switchback Railways (Limited) will be closed on Monday next for London, and on Wednesday for the country.

The traffic receipts of the Vienna General Omnibus Company (Limited) for the week ending Sept. 15 were £1,922 6s 6d, against £1,513 11s in the corresponding period of 1887.

The following changes occurred in Public Securities:

British Funds.—Consols (Goschens) for money *fell* 1-16 per ct., and ditto for account, 3-16; but British Two and a Half per Cts. *rose* ⅛. Consols for money closed at 100⅛, ¼; ditto Two and Three-quarters per Cts. (Goschens) for money, 97⅞, 98 ex div.; ditto for the account (Oct. 3), 97 13-16, 15-16 ex div.; Three per Cts. Reduced for money, 99¾, 100 ex div.; Two and a Half per Cts. for money, 94⅞, ⅞ ex div.; ditto for the account (Oct. 3), 94⅞, ⅞ ex div.; Exchequer Bills (March), 5s dis. to par; ditto (June), 5s to 3s dis.; Egyptian Guaranteed Three per Ct. Loan, 100, ½ ex div.; India Three and a Half per Cts., 104⅛, ⅜ ex div.; ditto Three per Cts., 96⅛, ⅜; Bank of England Stock, 322, 326 ex div.; Metropolitan Board of Works Three and a Half per Cts., 111⅛, 112 ex div.; ditto Three per Ct. Stock, 101, 102; Corporation of London Three and a Half per Cts., 1888-92, 101, 102; ditto, 1893-96, 101, 103; ditto Birmingham Three and a Half per Cts., 110½, 111; ditto Liverpool Three and a Half per Cts., 110½, 111 ex div.; and Nottingham Three per Cts., 97, ½.

Foreign Government Bonds.—Argentine Cedulas "A" and Buenos Ayres Cedulas "I" and "J" *fell* ½ each; Greek of 1881 and 1884, ⅛ each; ditto Monopoly, French Three per Ct. Rentes, Mexican of 1888, Uruguay Unified, and Egyptian Preference, ¼ each; ditto Unified, Russian of 1873, and Turkish Defence, ⅛ each; and Italian of 1861 and Portuguese, 1-16 each; but Ecuador and Paraguay rose 1 each; Argentine of 1886 and Brazilian of 1879, ½ each; ditto of 1888 and United States Four per Cts., ⅛ each; ditto Four and a Half per Cts., Hungarian Four per Cts. of 1881, Spanish Four per Cts., and Peruvian Five per Cts., ⅛ each; and ditto Six per Cts. and Turkish Groups Three and Four, 1-16 each. In the following table will be found a comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing prices; where no price is inserted yesterday's quotations remain unchanged:

STOCKS.	Closing Prices. Yesterday.	Closing Prices. To-day.	Business Done.
Argentine 6 p.c. 1886	102 106	—	—
6 p.c. 1871	100 102	—	101
6 p.c. 1881	106 108	—	104½ [illegible]
5 p.c. 1884	99 100	99½ 100½	99½ 100
5 p.c. 1886	93½ 93¾	—	93½ 93
5p.c. N.C. Rail.Ex.	97 98	—	97
5 p.c. Treas. Conv.	93½ 93¾	—	93½
6 p.c. (Hard Dol.)	70½ 71½	—	71½ 70½
7 p.c. Cedulas "A"	62½ 63	62 62½	—
Austrian Silver 5 p.c.	67 69	—	67¾
Paper 5 p.c.	67 69	—	—
Gold 4 p.c.	91 93	—	—
Brazilian 5 p.c. 1865	100 102	—	101½ 1
4½ p.c. 1883	97 98	—	98¼
5 p.c. 1888	101 103	—	102¾
4½ p.c. 1879	98 100	99 100	—
4½ p.c. 1888 all pd.	97½ 98	97¾ 98½	98¼ 8 7¾ 8¼ ½
Buenos Ayres 6 p.c. 1882—1884	101 103	—	102¾ ½ 2 ½
6 p.c. 1883	102 104	—	102¾
Cedulas 6 p.c. "I"	64½ 65	66 66½	—
Ditto "J"	62½ 63	62 62½	—
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1886	100 102	—	100½
4½ p.c. 1887	100 102	—	100½ 1
Chinese 7 p.c. "A"	107 110	—	107
7 p.c. "B"	108 110	—	108½
6 p.c. March, 1885	108 111	—	[illegible]
6 p.c. June, 1885	106 109	—	107¾
Colombian 4½ p.c.	33 35	—	34½
Costa Rica 5 p.c. "A"	92½ 93½	—	—
Ditto 5 p.c. "B"	91½ 92	—	[illegible]
Ecuador 1 p.c.	26 27	27½ 27¾	[illegible]
Egyptian 5 p.c. Pref.	102½ 103½	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 p.c. Unified	85½ 86	85½ 85¾	[illegible]
4 p.c. Daira Sanieh	80½ 80¾	—	[illegible]
5 p.c. State Dom.	101½ 102	—	102
4½ p.c. 1888	95½ 96	—	—
Entre Rios 6 p.c. 1888	100 101	—	100½
6 p.c. C. Ry. Mort.	104 106	—	106
6 p.c. Exten. Mort.	100 101	—	100
French 3 p.c. Rentes	82½ 83½	82½ 83	—
4½ p.c. Rentes	104 104½	—	—
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	80½ 81½	80½ 80¾	[illegible]
5 p.c. 1884	80¾ 81½	80½ 80¾	[illegible]
4 p.c. Monopoly	73½ 73¾	73½ 73¾	[illegible]
6 p.c. 1889 Scrip	75 76	—	75
Guatemala 4 p.c.	58 60	—	[illegible]
Hungarian 5 p.c. 1871	100 102	—	—
5 p.c. 1873	99 101	—	—
4 p.c. 1881	83½ 83¾	83¾ 83½	[illegible]
Italian 5 p.c. 1861	96½ 96¾	96½ 96¾	—
Japanese 7 p.c.	110 113	—	111½
Mexican 3 p.c. Conv.	39 39½	—	39¼
6 p.c. 1888, all paid	93½ 93¾	93 93½	93½ ½
Paraguay 1886	38 40	39 41	39½
Peruvian 6 p.c. 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 p.c. 1872	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS—FRIDAY.

[illegible]

PRODUCE MARKETS—FRIDAY.

[illegible]

SUNDAY SERVICES.

[illegible]

AUCTION SUMMARY—THIS DAY.

[illegible]

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

[illegible]

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

MANCHESTER NOTES.

Good sport and magnificent Autumn weather were the chief characteristics of the second day at Manchester. The card extended over seven events, and if the majority of backers got a little off the line when standing Abelard for the first and Paloma for the last race, the results on the whole must have been very disastrous to layers. Abelard could not stride over a straw for the Salford Plate, and he pulled up lame in the bargain, leaving Whistle Jacket, who claimed a maiden allowance, to canter home in front of Lazarus. Small as was the merit of this display, it may have the effect of infusing some confidence into Whistle Jacket, who has doubtless been tried much better in private than he has run in public. What with the enormous price he cost as a yearling and the number of forfeits incurred, Whistle Jacket has been a very expensive article indeed. His success pointed in a very direct manner to Peacemaker, and yet, with a field of eight, the Malton candidate started at 5 to 1. There was no Linthorpe amongst the opposition, and having entered the straight in clear command, he easily kept it to the end. He was sold to Mr. Gottschalk for 340 guineas. The fact that he belonged to the same stable as Quartus may have had a little to do with the favouritism of Blair Hope at the outset for the Gerard Nursery. He subsequently gave way to Theophilus and Treasurer, and, although possessed of the gift of going, he can be made better, perhaps, in point of condition. Theophilus confirmed his second in the Lancaster Nursery with plenty to spare, and Captain Jones has the satisfaction of being the breeder as well as the owner of this good-looking son of Arbitrator. The September Handicap, mapped out upon bigger lines than last year, contained three Doncaster winners, Button Park, Goldseeker, and Grafton, in addition to King Monmouth, Veracity, Kingfisher, and five others. Goldseeker had completely recovered from the effects of the cut he received in the Portland Plate, and was served up a red-hot favourite from Button Park. The good impression Goldseeker created at Doncaster by his three victories was more than endorsed here by an exhibition that cannot be described as otherwise than brilliant. Almost from the fall of the flag he had the race well won, and carried the youngest Loates home in grand style. A crowd of horse worshippers surrounded Goldseeker when he was led back to the paddock, and he submitted to the mobbing with the greatest good temper. His immediate followers past the post were Grafton and Kingfisher, but the pair who would have cut a respectable figure in the absence of Goldseeker were Veracity and King Monmouth. The Bury Two-Year-Old *Selling* Plate fell to the share of Peg Woffington after a good set-to with Detlet. Next in order came the Breeders' Foal Stakes, which last year fell to the share of Hazlehatch. On this occasion the two favourites were Evergreen and British Prince, of whom the latter, judged by a mild exhibition, has not made great improvement since his promising *début* at Newmarket in the spring. The finish between Evergreen, the penalised Chariclée, D'Orsay, and Stourbay was very close and exciting, and they got home in the order named. Another two-year-old contest brought down the curtain, and Paloma did not sustain her Windsor and Stockton smartness, as she was last of three, Sea Shell, an own sister to Shotover, adding to her Lewes laurels. To-morrow will see the meeting terminated, and also introduce the Lancashire Plate. In one sense the announcement that the surplus money is to be divided between the starters amounts to a successful stroke, seeing that the field will probably exceed a score. On the other hand the room of many would be preferred to their company, and in my opinion the surplus could have been put to a better use.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

Enterprise, by Sterling—Sister to King Alfred, 4 yrs, 10st 5lb	Warne.
Bavarde, by Hermit—Basilique, 4 yrs, 9st 13lb	Dodge.
Le Sancy, by Atlantic—Gem of Gems, 4 yrs, 9st 13lb	Hopkins.
Ayrshire, by Hampton—Atalanta, 3 yrs, 9st 12lb	F. Barrett.
Mamia, by Speculum—Mayfly, 4 yrs, 9st 10lb	S. Loates.
Friar's Balsam, by Hermit—Flower of Dorset, 3 yrs, 9st 9lb	T. Cannon.
Annamite, by Tomahawk—Annette, 4 yrs, 9st 9lb	A. Nightingall.
Seabreeze, by Isonomy—St. Marguerite, 3 yrs, 9st 9lb	Robinson.
Phil, by Philammon—Phœbe, 4 yrs, 9st 9lb	Rickaby.
Galore, by Galopin—Lady Maura, 3 yrs, 9st 6lb	Webb.
Irgunder, by Hermit—Ithona, 3 yrs, 9st 2lb	Snowden.
Nina, by Lowlander—Music, 3 yrs, 8st 13lb	Watts.
Love-in-Idleness, by Mask—Lucetta, 3 yrs, 8st 13lb	J. Goater.
Assiduity, by Zealot—Emerald, 3 yrs, 8st 13lb	Fagan.
Gay Hampton, by Hampton—Rosy Morn, 2 yrs, 7st 9lb	G. Barrett.
Royal Albert, by Albert Victor—The White Lady, 2 yrs, 7st 5lb	J. Woodburn.
Melanion, by Hermit—Atalanta, 2 yrs, 7st 5lb	T. Loates.
Quartus, by Tertius—Chaos, 2 yrs, 7st 5lb	Chandley.
Oriel, by Cardinal York—Kegidiva, 2 yrs, 7st 5lb	Williams.
Antibes, by Isonomy—St. Marguerite, 2 yrs, 7st 2lb	G. Chaloner.
Wishing Gate, by Balfe or Tibthorpe—Bide-a-Wee, 2 yrs, 7st 2lb... ...	—

This is a tremendous troop of horses for the course, and luck may have much to do with the result. Considering that Friar's Balsam still suffers from the wound on the jawbone, any delay at the post would affect him more than most of the runners, and much as I should like to see him assert his two-year-old supremacy, I am afraid he will not win. His companion from Kingsclere, Gay Hampton, ought to prove the pick of the two-year-old basket, and he will run well in the bargain in spite of his marked inferiority to Chitabob. Since the St. Leger, Seabreeze and Ayrshire have done some fast work, and good reports come to hand of the French candidate, Le Sancy, Galore, and Annamite. These must, nevertheless, be cut down into a more definite selection, and, in my opinion, the trick will be accomplished either by

SEABREEZE or AYRSHIRE.

My other selections are: PAROA for the New Barns Handicap, PRINCE RUPERT for the Paddock Plate, PILLARIST for the Bowden Selling Handicap, ENGADINE for the Eglington Nursery, and LOBSTER or LOWN for the Oldham Welter. HOTSPUR.

Manchester, Friday Night.

LONDON BETTING—FRIDAY.

The wagering at the clubs to-day was not extensive, although productive of some changes. For the Lancashire Plate Friar's Balsam travelled badly, declining to 100 to 15, but Seabreeze, in better request, left off at 7 to 2, while Ayrshire stood at 5 to 1. Of the others Galore and Annamite were most inquired after, and Gay Hampton was backed at 100 to 9. For the Cesarewitch Trayles and Kenilworth were on equal terms as favourites, but Acme travelled badly at 100 to 6 on offer. Ténébreuse was backed at 20 to 1, and 5 points more were taken about Ruddigore. For the Cambridgeshire 11 to 2 was offered against Minting, after five 50's had been taken, and 100 to 8 proved the best offer against Danbydale. Mamia seemed good business at 20 to 1.

LANCASHIRE PLATE.

7 to 2 agst Seabreeze (t & o)	100 to 12 agst Le Sancy (t & off)
5 to 1 — Ayrshire (t and o)	100 to 9 — Gay Hampton (t and off)
100 to 15 — Friar's Balsam (o)	
100 to 12 — Annamite (t)	100 to 6 — Antibes (t and o)
100 to 12 — Galore (t and off)	25 to 1 — Bavarde (t and o)

CESAREWITCH.

15 to 2 agst Kenilworth (t & o)	33 to 1 agst Rêve d'Or (t)
15 to 2 — Trayles (t and off)	40 to 1 — Dan Dancer (t)
100 to 6 — Acme (off)	40 to 1 — The Cob (t)
20 to 1 — Ténébreuse (t & o)	50 to 1 — White Flag (t)
25 to 1 — Decision (off)	66 to 1 — Governor Waller (t)
25 to 1 — Ruddigore (t)	

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

11 to 2 agst Minting (off)	20 to 1 agst Mamia (t)
100 to 8 — Danbydale (off; 100 to 7 w)	33 to 1 — Sheen (t)
	33 to 1 — Enterprise (t)

FRIDAY NIGHT.

LANCASHIRE PLATE.

8 to 1 agst Friar's Balsam (t and off)

[illegible]

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS AND STARTING PRICES.

[illegible]

MANCHESTER SEPTEMBER MEETING—FRIDAY.

[illegible]

PROGRAMME FOR THIS DAY—SATURDAY.

[illegible]

CRICKET.

SURREY v. AUSTRALIANS.

A capital attendance of visitors in this great match at Kennington Oval on Thursday served to still further rouse public interest in the doings of the Australians, and yesterday there cannot have been fewer than 12,000 spectators round the ropes. The cricket was of high class, and throughout a busy day the prospects of both sides fluctuated in a most exciting fashion. At one time it appeared almost certain that Surrey would not be able to avoid following on, but thanks to the plucky manner in which the "tail" of their team batted they were not obliged to go in a second time, and at the end of the day it cannot be said that the county had the worst of the encounter. The actual number given as paying for admission was over 9,500, and as, should the match be finished to-day, the contest must be a very close one, this number may probably be increased in the final stages of the encounter. The Australians were batting throughout Thursday, and compiled the very respectable total of 259. This was thought to give them a very fair prospect of ultimately winning. These hopes were still further brightened during the first hour yesterday, as owing in a great measure to the action of a hot sun on the wicket, rendered wet by dew, the Surrey batsmen had great difficulty in timing the deliveries of Turner and Ferris. Indeed, the home eleven, who commenced batting at 11.17 with Abel and Shuter, at one time looked like being out for less than 100. The total only amounted to 2 when the captain was taken at cover point, and 9 runs more only were added when Key was secured by Blackham at mid-on. A still greater disaster then happened, as at 25, Abel, who had been at the wickets forty minutes for one run, stopped a straight ball from Turner with his leg, and had to pay the penalty. With the association of the two Reads a slight improvement was made, Maurice hitting particularly hard on the on side, and the score was raised to 41, when W. W. Read was given out leg before wicket for 15, obtained hardly in his usual correct style. With the advent of Bowden, Maurice Read hit with even more vigour, but he made some ugly pulling strokes, and altogether his cricket was not pretty to watch. The score reached 68, when a change of bowling was for the first time tried, Turner retiring in favour of Trott. The change of tactics worked admirably, only 4 runs being secured ere the new bowler got Bowden caught at mid-on. Henderson was the next arrival, but Read continued to do all the scoring until the last comer at length hit Trott square for 4. A double change was tried at 58, Ferris resuming and Lyons going on for Turner. Read commenced by hitting the last-mentioned bowler square for a couple, and thus reached his 50 at half-past one. Shortly afterwards the bowler hit Henderson's wicket and six batsmen were out for 97. Lohmann caused the century to appear at a quarter to two by hitting Lyons to leg for 3. Turner and Trott were then given another trial, with the result that from the latter's second ball Read was very easily stumped. If not a pretty innings it was an exceedingly useful one, and during the hour and forty-five minutes he was batting he hit one 4, four 3's, and nine 2's. Wood was next on the list, and by lunch-time the total was 114, 68 runs still being wanted to save the follow on, with only three wickets to fall.

When the game was resumed at a quarter to three, Turner and Ferris led the attack. Lohmann scored a couple of 4's, but succumbed to the next ball. Now came the most remarkable portion of the day's cricket. With eight wickets down for 120 Beaumont joined Wood. At first runs came steadily, and at 138 Lyons retired in place of Turner. In his first over Wood should have been run out, but the ball was returned badly to Jarvis, a mistake which eventually cost the side very dear. Beaumont played carefully, and evidently with an idea of letting Wood, who was in capital form, make runs. The latter was by no means in a hurry to do so, but seldom let a bad ball pass without sending it well away, and, despite the bowling changes, 150 was displayed on the telegraph board. In five overs from Turner Wood secured a dozen runs, betweenwhiles hitting Ferris to leg for 3. As the score slowly mounted, the excitement grew intense, until, when only 3 were wanted, it may be said to have reached its culminating point. Wood then settled matters with a capital cut for 4 from Turner, and all danger of Surrey having to follow on was averted shortly before four o'clock. At 184, however, the much-desired separation was effected, Ferris bowling Beaumont, who had played a splendidly defensive innings for 18 runs. With Wood he had added no less than 64 runs to the total for the ninth wicket. It is needless to say that the delighted crowd gave him a rare reception on his retirement. Bowley whipped in, and twenty-seven runs were added before the last-comer was caught and bowled. The innings, which lasted four hours and forty minutes, closed for 211, Wood, who has never played better cricket in his life, carrying out his bat for 55. His reception, like that of Beaumont, was very hearty, as, indeed, it deserved, considering at what a crucial state of the game he had made his runs. With the exception of a period of about ten minutes the Australian fielding was all that could be desired, Edwards, Worrall, and Ferris being particularly conspicuous. Wood's principal hits were two 4's, six 3's, and nine 2's, and the duration of his play was a little over two hours. The Australians had only half an hour's batting, and in a very bad light, against the deliveries of Beaumont and Bowley. At the end of that time the score stood two wickets for 15 runs. At present they are 63 runs to the good, with eight batsmen to come in. The game will be resumed this morning at a quarter-past eleven. Score:

AUSTRALIANS.

A. C. Bannerman, c Abel, b Beaumont ... 13
P. S. M'Donnell, c Lohmann, b Bowley ... 35
H. Trott, c Lohmann, b Bowley ... 16
G. J. Bonnor, c Wood, b Henderson ... 57
J. J. Lyons, b Beaumont ... [illegible]
A. H. Jarvis, b Lohmann ... [illegible]
C. T. B. Turner, b Bowley ... [illegible]
J. D. Edwards, b Beaumont ... [illegible] c Henderson, b Bowley ... 0
J. M'C. Blackham, c Bowden, b [illegible]

[illegible]

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, SEPT. 21.

(Before Mr. JUSTICE CHARLES.)

TERRIBLE TALE OF THE SEA.—*Patrick Kelly*, 36, a strong, healthy-looking sailor, was placed in the dock charged with the murder of John Chapman and John Parry, on board the British ship The Erin, while on a voyage to New York, on July 9 last.—Mr. Poland prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, and the prisoner, for whom no counsel was retained, was, at the request of his lordship, defended by Mr. Tickell.—Nothing is known of Kelly's antecedents except that about half a dozen years ago he had a serious fit of delirium tremens in San Francisco. At the end of last June he was an inmate of a sailors' home at Gravesend, and from there he shipped on board The Erin, under the command of Captain Tyson, as an able seaman, on the 29th of that month. As soon as the vessel had put to sea Kelly evinced a sour and morose disposition, and openly avowed his dislike to the ship and everybody on board. On July 8 the officer on duty ordered the starboard watch to take in sail, and while the men were doing so Chapman made use of a coarse expression, without addressing it to anybody in particular. Prisoner asked if the words were meant for him. Chapman said "No," and Kelly replied, "I will make the ship hot for a lot of you; I can fire you." On the morning of July 9 the tragedy took place in the forecastle, and was described by Whittaker in the following words: "I was sleeping in my bunk when I was awakened by a cry. I jumped up, and was surprised to see Kelly standing over Chapman, who was in his bunk, groaning feebly. Prisoner had a knife in his hand, which he was driving into Chapman's left breast. Chapman's face was covered with blood. Parry was sleeping in another bunk close by. He also was awakened by the noise, and when he saw what Kelly was doing he uttered a terrific cry. As soon as he had taken the knife out of Chapman's body he sprang upon Parry, seized him by the throat with one hand, and plunged the knife into his heart with the other. Parry was still in his bunk when this was done. Harris, another seaman, awoke and cried, 'Hallo, whatever is the matter here!' and I replied, 'Can't you see there is stabbing going on.' By this time the prisoner, who seemed quite cool and collected, was wiping the knife on a piece of cloth, which he had taken from a bunk, and he then walked quietly up the ladder to the deck." Mr. Easton, chief mate, was on duty at the time. Prisoner went up to him and told him what he had done, and gave up the knife. Captain Tyson was informed of the tragedy, and Kelly was put in double irons. The captain asked him why he had done it, and he replied: "I don't know; I had provocation, but I won't tell you what it was. You can do what you like with me. You, as captain, can throw me overboard if you choose." The captain also examined the bodies of Chapman and Parry, and found that life was instinct in both. Each had been stabbed to the heart.—Mr. Tickell, for the defence, set up the plea of insanity, there being no dispute as to the facts. Prisoner was under the delusion that voices were plotting against him, and that all the crew of The Erin had agreed to persecute him. After deliberating for over four hours, the jury were summoned back to court by his worship, and in reply to a question by him, the foreman intimated that they had not been able to come to an unanimous opinion as to insanity. Eleven of them were agreed.—Mr. Justice Charles recommended that they should once more try and come to an unanimous decision. The jury again retired, and after deliberating for another three-quarters of an hour, they returned, and intimated that there was no chance of their agreeing. His worship then discharged them. Mr. Justice Charles will try the case again.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

GUILDHALL.—BAD MEAT.—*Robert Day*, of Ashwell Thorpe, Norfolk, was summoned at the instance of the Commissioners of Sewers, for sending the carcase of a diseased pig to the Central Market, intending it to be sold for human food.—Mr. Baylis prosecuted; and Mr. Pratt defended.—Chief Inspector William Wylde deposed to finding the carcase hung up in a butcher's shop for sale, on Aug. 8.—Some other evidence having been given, Mr. Alderman Gray fined him £12, and £3 3s. costs, or in default one month's imprisonment.—*John William Friend*, butcher, of 212, Church-street, Deptford, was charged on a summons with having in his possession, on Aug. 21, a quarter of beef which was in a diseased condition.—Mr. Alderman Gray thought this a bad case, and what made it worse was that defendant had intended to cut it up to sell to poor people. He would have to pay a fine of £15, and 3s costs.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—FOUND IN THE DUST-HOLE.—*Jeremiah O'Connor*, the man who was found last week in the area of Lord Derby's mansion, in St. James's-square, was brought up and discharged, nothing being known against him. The magistrate observed that the dust-hole, at any rate, was a curious place in which to go to sleep.

WESTMINSTER.—BURGLARY.—*Henry James Allen*, 43, a shabbily-dressed man, was charged before Mr Partridge with forging and uttering postal orders to Mr. William Davis, postmaster, at 46, Rochester-row, Westminster.—Prisoner said he had no statement to make at present, and Mr. Partridge remanded him in custody for a week.

LAMBETH.—KISSING CHILDREN.—*Arthur Benson*, 32, of gentlemanly appearance, said to be a tutor, was charged with assaulting Jessie Potter, aged about fourteen years, and two other young girls.—Complainant was in company with two young friends in Hollydale-road when the prisoner came up and said "Good evening," and then kissed her. He walked along the road holding her hand, and kissed her several times. He also kissed the other girls.—The prisoner admitted the kissing, but said he intended no harm.—Mr. Chance said children must receive protection, and sentenced the prisoner to one month's hard labour.—Benson seemed astounded at the result.

WEST HAM.—BRUTAL ASSAULTS BY A FATHER.—*George Muspratt*, 30, a paper-bag maker, living at 27, Tower Hamlets-road, was charged with assaulting three of his children, Edith, aged 10, Charles, aged 11, and Herbert, aged 9, at 27, Tower Hamlets-road, Forest-gate, on the 20th inst. Two of the children appeared in court with their heads enveloped in surgical bandages. On Thursday afternoon at about four o'clock, prisoner arrived home the worse for liquor, and as soon as he got in he took a belt from his waist and, without assigning any reason, began beating the children. The belt had a heavy brass buckle at one end, and Charles received a blow with it across the head. He ran out of the house and into a neighbour's with blood flowing from his head.—Dr. Grogono, the divisional surgeon, having examined the children, said that Charles had two incised wounds at the back of his head and an injury to a finger on his right hand. He fainted several times from loss of blood. Edith was suffering from some contused wounds at the back of her head, and the whole of her back from the shoulders downwards, was a mass of bruises. Herbert had two contused wounds at the back of the head and several bruises on both arms and across the shoulders and back. In all probability these were caused by the strap produced—the buckle of which was bloodstained, and would produce just such wounds as were on the head. The punishment had been extremely severe.—The prisoner asked no questions, and he made no answer to the charge.—The magistrate said it was a disgraceful case. Prisoner must go to gaol for six months, with hard labour.

EPPING PETTY SESSIONS.—MAIMING DEER.—*George Wade*, 25, and *James Ellis*, 24, labourers, of Loughton, were summoned for infringing the Epping Forest bye-laws by hunting and chasing a deer with intent to kill the same on the 15th inst.—Mr. C. J. Rawlings prosecuted on behalf of the Corporation of the City of London; Inspector Burnham watched the case for the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—Mr. Rawlings, in opening the case, said the conservators of the forest had been subjected to a great deal of annoyance by the depredations of poachers, who not only poached themselves, but trained dogs to do the work.—Frederick Luffman, a keeper, stated that on the morning named he was at Debden-green—a portion of the Forest very thickly wooded—when a lurcher dog rushed past him, chasing a fawn. Immediately afterwards he heard the fawn cry out. He went in the direction of the sound, and presently heard a low whistle from the opposite hill. The two defendants came up, and stopped on catching sight of him. He said to Wade, "What are you up to?" Wade said, "What was that hallo?" Witness replied, "You know very well," and, turning to Ellis, said, "Where is your dog?" Ellis said he did not know. While they were talking the dog that he had seen before came up, panting, with blood on its mouth, and went up to Ellis. The defendants then went away, the dog following them. The fawn was afterwards found by another keeper, Summers. It was quite dead, but warm; had a bite on one of its shoulders, and its windpipe nearly severed by the bite of a dog. There were no traces of any shot.—Mr. G. Foster, head keeper, said he had known defendants for three years as poachers, and to the best of his knowledge they had no regular employment. A great deal of trouble had been experienced in tracing these men.—The Bench fined each of the defendants £5 and costs.

THE REGISTRATIONS.

Yesterday, Mr. George Williamson continued the revision of the Tower Hamlets lists. Captain Spencer Beaumont, one of the trustees of the Beaumont Institute, was placed on the list unchallenged. In the course of a discussion about policemen's votes, the revising barrister's opinion that policemen could not be county electors was seriously questioned by Mr. Seager, but no decision on the point was given.

Mr. Arbuthnot, in revising the Brixton lists, said that a man entitled to the Parliamentary and County Council franchise, but who only claimed for one, must be content with the single franchise he claimed for. He declined to amend a claim for successive occupation by adding the word "successive," and disallowed it. In going through List III. (women and peers), the first name was Mrs. Eve, and Zephina Greenfield turned out to be a man, and was accordingly, amidst laughter, transferred to No. I. list.

On commencing the revision of the Islington lists yesterday, Mr. Robert Wallace was informed by the vestry clerk that the ladies had swollen the grand total of names on the list by 4,000. The overseers had experienced great difficulty in getting their Christian names, the ladies evidently thinking the authorities had some sinister design. (Laughter.)—The Revising Barrister: Did you verify their ages?—Mr. Dewey (the vestry clerk): We did not go so far as that. (Laughter.)

The body of Miss Watson Lyall, who was accidentally drowned at North Berwick on Monday, has been found, and will be taken home to London by her father.

MURDER BY A GIRL.—The Plymouth police yesterday arrested Mary Griffin, thirteen years of age, on a charge of the wilful murder of Wm. Alfred Dunsfield, aged four years, son of a boot and shoe maker. On June 9 last the boy was decoyed into the Plymouth citadel by a girl described as poorly clad, and was afterwards found on a heap of stones in the trench under one of the embrasures, through which he had fallen to the ground below, a depth of 25ft. He had sustained severe injuries, to which he succumbed within an hour. When picked up he was divested of most of his clothes, and it was conjectured that he had been pushed over the embrasure by his companion, who it was thought had enticed him to a secluded part to rob him. No clue was obtained as to the girl until yesterday, when Mary Griffin, who is an inmate of Staddon House Home for Friendless Girls, confessed to having pushed the boy over the ramparts after having taken him from outside his house into the citadel. She will be brought before the magistrates to-day.

Sir Morell Mackenzie, our greatest medical authority, specially recommends the Soden Mineral Pastilles, and they are universally acknowledged the best remedy for affections of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. Sir Morell Mackenzie's testimonial is affixed to each box.—Of all chemists, 1s. 1½d., or for 15 stamps of Soden Products Company, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn.—[ADVT.]

Max Greger's Carlowitz has become very popular. [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

[illegible]

LAW NOTICES—THIS DAY.

[illegible]

BRIGHTON AM

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE

SIR,—In common with, I
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pleasure seekers from all p
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London, Sept. 20.

BRIGHTON AMUSEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—In common with, I dare say, many scores of thousands of my compatriots and a numerous and annually increasing contingent of health and pleasure seekers from all parts of the habitable globe, I am looking forward with some anxiety to the now imminent opening of the Brighton Season; and during the past few weeks of passably fine weather I have run down three or four times to London-super-mare, just to see how things were getting on, and to ascertain from ocular and oral experience whether the Queen of Watering Places was duly intent on the, to her, highly-important task of sweeping and garnishing her delightful domain in view of the proximate arrival and sojourn until Christmas, at least, of the "Quality." I hope with all my heart that the Quality will soon put in their expected appearance; and that, as regards quantity, the numerical strength of the fashionable equipages on the sea front and the fashionable promenaders on the King's-road and in East-street will be of a nature to satisfy the best of well-wishers to Brighton's prosperity. The town has always possessed a goodly number of enjoyable features; and I am glad to note, from recent observation, that many sensible and public-spirited steps have been taken within the last year or two by the local authorities to minister to the convenience and comfort of visitors. Apathy is certainly not a charge that can with fairness be brought against the Brighton ædiles. There are everywhere visible the pleasantest signs of municipal activity. The beach has been repaired; the Madeira-road has become a most delightful drive; the coal "douane" at the Brighton and Hove frontier has vanished; the police are civil and efficient; there are pretty and commodiously seated shelters on the Cliff; the beggars—for such an idle town—are surprisingly few; and the railway service is more expeditious and better appointed than ever. From the point of view of facilities for locomotion the Brighton of the present day really leaves very little to be desired; and I would even venture to put in a favourable word for the flymen, who are, as a rule, good drivers, obliging, and not extortionate, and for "Old Glubb," the Bath-chair man, who is as patient, as willing, and as communicative as he was in the days when he drew little Paul Dombey, and awakened so much curious speculation in the mind of that precocious philosopher. There are, it is true, a few Brightonian nuisances, such as "hot-gospelling" on the beach, and bands of small urchins who discourse doleful tunes on wheezy and rachitic instruments; but these drawbacks are scarcely conspicuous enough to call for any very serious animadversion. For the rest, the material comforts of life are amply provided for in Brighton. It is certainly, so far as the supply of commodities are concerned, a country town. It is scarcely a provincial one. The shops in the best thoroughfares are fully equal to those in the best parts of the West-end of London. You have your Truefitt close by you on your right and your Rimmel on your left. The clubs are as the clubs of Pall-mall. The Brighton tailors do not blush when Savile-row and Bond-street are mentioned in their presence. The tobacco merchants have discovered the secret of keeping for sale Havana cigars which have not fallen "sick" with the sea air. If you are an old china or old bric-à-brac collector, or an old book hunter, you will find your ceramic or your bibliomaniacal tastes amply purveyed for in Brighton. The hotels are numerous and clean; and at least it can be said of them that their tariffs are framed on a scale to suit all pockets—from those of the Russian Boyard, or the Silver King from Colorado, to the modestly lined *portemonnaies* of Saturday till Monday "trippers." Furnished houses and apartments can be obtained at certainly less than prohibitive rents. Finally, it may be remarked that of churches and clergymen, physicians and surgeons, schools for both sexes, and professors of every fine art, there is, as of the making of books, comparatively no end in Brighton.

With all these advantages I doubt whether there are any old *habitués* of the place who will fail to agree with me when I say, advisedly, that Brighton after sunset is an extremely dull town. So soon as the shades of night descend on the cliff and the streets, social gloom of the dreariest kind sets in. There are, I suppose, during the winter subscription balls at the Pavilion, and dances, dinner parties, and receptions at the mansions of the proud at Cliftonville and at Kemp Town; but I am not a dancing man, and, if I were, Brighton has no longer a Master of the Ceremonies to introduce me into polite society. There are also, I apprehend, lectures at institutes and schoolrooms and week-night services in the places of worship; but I am a worldling, and go to Brighton to be amused. I don't know anybody in the town; I am not a billiard player; I am not an Oddfellow or a member of a local Mutual Improvement Society; I am a stranger and a pilgrim who, like the traveller pictured by Shenstone, is fain to find his warmest welcome at an inn, and I frankly confess that, as a rule, I don't know what to do with myself at Brighton during the long autumnal and winter evenings. There is the West Pier, it is true; but when it rains or blows great guns I do not care about exposing myself to the torrent or the blast. There is the old Chain Pier; but after awhile that grim embodiment of Zimmermann's Essay on Solitude palls upon one. There is the Aquarium for those who like to amuse themselves in gazing on fish in tanks. There is a theatre, and a very sprightly and excellently-conducted one it is; but I am not always in a mood for dramatic entertainments; and, besides, I have seen all Mrs. Nye-Chart's judicious succession of stars long ago in London. I want a place where I can listen to good singing and witness lively dancing, where my normal condition of boredom may be assuaged by bright costumes, sparkling music, and the contemplation of a miscellaneous assemblage of my fellow-creatures who derive the liveliest pleasure from that which gives me quiet solace. I want a place where I can smoke my cigar and enjoy moderate refreshment, with the certainty that the substantial character of the management of my place of amusement is a guarantee for the establishment being conducted with unimpeachable respectability. Such an establishment appears to be a new building on the King's-road, hard by the new monster hotel with which the ubiquitous Mr. Gordon is about to endow Brighton. This building is called the Alhambra, and is to be conducted on the same lines as those which have made its namesake in London so deservedly popular. I have seen the interior of this Brighton Alhambra, which will give comfortable sitting-room to some 2,400 spectators. The hall is beautifully and tastefully decorated, and the breadth of the proscenium is only a few feet less than that of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. The prices of admission will be on a scale which will ensure the respectability of the audience, and the fact that the enterprise has been started, and will be administered by, a company is a sufficient voucher for the bona-fide nature of the undertaking, and for the solidarity of the responsibility which will be assumed by the directors. As matters stand at present the prospects of the Alhambra are imperilled by the difficulty of obtaining a spirit licence. The first application for such a licence was refused by the borough bench a few weeks ago; but, ere long, a fresh appeal will be made to the common sense and the impartiality of the justices. What valid reason beyond the narrowest local interests can be adduced for again refusing the licence altogether puzzles me to determine. That the place is wanted is as patent as the sun at noonday. The magistrates should reflect that it is not only for the visitors' sake that a fully-licensed music-hall of a superior kind is asked for. The concession asked for has really little to do with the Brighton "Season," fashionably so called. There are multitudes of Londoners and other strangers who, like myself, have nothing to do with fashion, and to whom Brighton, in spring, summer, autumn, and winter, is always seasonable. We may not be very wealthy visitors, it is true; but why should petty local considerations prevent us from indirectly contributing to the enrichment of Brighton by leaving a few pounds every year at the turnstiles and bars of the Alhambra for our admission to the hall and the refreshments which we consume? Again, if the Bench persist in refusing a licence to this much-needed place of public and rational amusement the proprietors will be compelled to shut the building up, and there will be thus not only so much capital lying dead and so many performers and employés—many of the latter of whom will be townspeople—deprived of remunerative employment, but the town of Brighton will lose a very large sum annually which the licensed establishment would pay in local rates. But, finally, I am willing to abandon the exclusively breeches-pocket argument, and even to waive the interests of the "pilgrims and strangers" who find Brighton seasonable all the year round. Let the borough Bench just bear this significant fact in mind—that what a hundred years ago was an insignificant fishing hamlet has now grown to be a splendid and flourishing town—which ere long may be raised to the status of a city—of close upon 130,000 inhabitants; and that there is in what has become practically no mere watering-place, but a seaside faubourg of the metropolis of the Empire, a permanent as well as a floating population which demands the facilities for enjoying entertainments as varied and as brilliant as any which can be found in that London from which it is only separated by a railway journey of seventy-five minutes.—Your obedient servant,

London, Sept. 20. COSMOPOLITAN.

A SAFE FOUR PER CENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—I quite agree with your correspondent, "Ratepayer," that "the erection of lodging-houses for the lowest classes" might prove a profitable and safe investment, that is, that a capitalist might earn 4 per cent. on his outlay with nearly absolute security; but there are difficulties in the way which should be pointed out and which can only be avoided by careful management. I do not refer to the question of sites, for there should be no difficulty here. If ground is not procurable in the ordinary way and on reasonable terms the local authorities, by carrying out the provisions of the Artisans' Dwellings Act—which are very imperious and sweeping—can get rid of existing slums, block by block, and hand over the land thus cleared to any company or individual on any terms they think fit. Whatever reluctance there might be to enforce this act on the part of existing bodies, no such feeling is likely to actuate the London Council which will shortly come into existence, the members of which are more likely to err on the side of new-born zeal than of caution or timidity. Sites will always be procurable in the East-end on fair terms. The difficulties I have in view are those of the after-management, and on that point no existing institutions supply us with quite the guidance we want. The Radstock Victoria Home is a philanthropic effort which involves the separation of the sexes and the infusion of a religious influence. The Rothschild company is for a superior class of lodgers to the lowest, and is not intended, so far as I can make out, for the wandering outcasts who might manage to pay their 4d, 6d, or 1s a night for shelter and a bed, but who could not afford to take a room for a week, and who would also certainly be repelled by any attempts at inquisitorial supervision or well-meant lectures on the error of their ways. Both of these undertakings may pay, while others, looking for support to a different class of inmates, might not. The main question, it appears to me, to be decided is the nature and extent of the restrictions to be enforced—on that will depend the measure of success. With all their dirt, noisome associations, and relatively high charges the low lodging-houses which it is sought to clear out of the way suit those who frequent them, because they impose no check whatever and ask no questions beyond the night's rent. Any man or woman, together or separate, may "claim kindred there, and have their claims allowed" if they can pay their footing. As they come, so they go, unvexed by supervision of any kind. They may be virtuous poor, or roving beggars, or criminals laden with "swag" and preparing for another "plant." To multitudes in such a city as London these houses are a convenience and a necessity. But the improved low lodging-house which is to supplant them must be better than these, and in order to do any good its conductors must begin with restrictions. It must be something else than a brothel; some check would have to be put on the indiscriminate intercourse of the sexes; cleanliness would need to be enforced; and the desperate criminal be excluded, if possible, altogether. Unless, in fact, the company as well as the building be purified we may as well leave the present festering dens alone. Now the first difficulty, I apprehend, will be to draw the line of distinction clearly between the vicious and the casual poor. The former are not wanted in the improved lodging-house—the latter are, and plenty of them, too, if the scheme is to pay. It will not do to limit the admission to one sex, or to prevent couples from hiring a room for the night—this would often mean the exclusion of deserving persons who are temporarily in trouble, and whom it is desirable to keep free of the demoralising associations of the low lodging-house. Here, then, is the dilemma—you must make the house attractive enough to draw a constant influx of inmates from the inferior "dens," and yet you must shut out an entire class, whose contributions go far to make the existing houses so profitable a source of income. The difficulty, however, is very far from insuperable. It is entirely a question of management, and the right men can, I have no doubt, be found with experience of the kind of work required. It is certain that could they feel sure of escaping debasing associates and associations the very poor would in all cases prefer the improved lodging-house; and it is also clear that if in course of time the virtuous and the vicious elements could be kept entirely separate the duties of the police would be much facilitated, as the habitat of the latter would be confined within narrower limits. Allowing, then, that the primary obstacle I have mentioned is surmounted, I see no reason why a scheme to establish lodging-houses for the lowest class of inmates on a strictly business basis should not be a complete success—at once a boon to the poor creatures concerned and a safe investment to shareholders who may provide the capital. Rents on even cheaper terms than those exacted at the "dens" should yield a large profit. There need be no bad debts; the outgoings need be only small after a start is fairly effected, for we do not want the professional promoter with his charges and commissions. I see more than 4 per cent. in it, but it is well to be moderate, and one need not excite too high expectations at first. One element of success I should add, and that is the multiplication of the improved lodging-houses. They should be, if possible, numerous enough to form a feature in more than one locality, to attract notice, and to provoke imitation. The West-end needs them as well as the East, and the South, perhaps, more than either.—I am, Sir,

A PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPIST.

London, Sept. 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—Your correspondent, "A Ratepayer," has raised a very large and complex question when he virtually demands that all slums shall be swept out of the Metropolis. He, moreover, suggests that this noble work could be accomplished by the capitalist who is content with a "Safe four per cent." for his money. In the discussion of the difficulties which beset the road of improvement in this direction I notice that a good deal of the responsibility for inaction, particularly in Whitechapel, is thrown upon that moribund body, the Metropolitan Board of Works. In the whole of London that authority has provided accommodation for 35,000 persons of the labouring class, under the Artisans' Dwellings Acts. This total may seem a large one, but taking into consideration the magnitude of the work accomplished by other agencies the effort of the Metropolitan Board of Works appears miserably small. In face of the urgent representations placed before them the Board have, indeed, displayed great apathy. Their powers under the amended Acts are said to be sufficiently strong, and their resources fully adequate to the discharge of the duty entrusted to them by the Legislature, but the secret of their inertness in many instances has been the fear which the Board have had of the ratepayers. To put the Artisans' Dwellings Acts into operation has been a costly proceeding, and the Board has been reluctant to ask the ratepayers for the funds. That is the root of the difficulty. Thus, it is calculated that the Board have never been in a position to lease freeholds suitable for artisan dwellings under 6d per foot ground rent, which in most cases would represent the market value of the land. But it has been contended that dwellings to be let at rents within the reach of the working-man's pocket cannot be saddled with a higher ground rent than 2d or 2½d per foot. The Board have had to dispose of sites on these terms at Whitechapel and elsewhere. The difference between the price which they paid for the land, under the award of the Government arbitrator, and the value at which they have been obliged to sell, has been equivalent to the loss which the ratepayers have had to meet. There is no wonder that the operation has been unpopular, and that the Board has been careful to reduce this head of expenditure to its minimum. If the public really desire that the hotbeds of disease and crime such as exist, to the danger of the State, not alone in Whitechapel but in other parts of London, shall be cleared away, and their outcast population provided with better quarters, they must be prepared to meet the outlay in one form or another. It is not now a question of helping the respectable working classes. For them, at the present time, there is to be had in many districts a great variety of accommodation; indeed, in the last report of the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrial Classes, it is stated that the directors did not propose to erect more dwellings, on the ground that a very considerable number built by other companies were unoccupied. Quite ten millions of money, it is estimated, are invested in this class of property. A return compiled three years ago then showed that 60 private individuals, 132 chartered associations and companies, 11 corporations and parochial authorities, and 51 builders and contractors had embarked in the business. These figures have, since 1885, been largely increased. Upon the experience of the three leading companies—the Artisans', Labourers', and General Dwellings, the Metropolitan Association, and the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company—it is possible to earn even more than five per cent. But the classes provided for do not belong to the lowest orders. It is open to question even whether the East-end Dwellings Company, which is satisfied with four per cent., and lets single rooms at as low as 1s 6d per week rent, caters for the semi-criminal. For the pauperised, shiftless, and outcast population of London nothing has been done. They have been left to sink lower and lower in the scale of civilisation, to wander from common lodging-house to lodging-house, to live low and vicious lives, surrounded by whitewashed wretchedness. Whitewash often conceals dirt. Hearthstoning is not a cleansing process. Neither whitewash nor hearthstoning render the rotting tenements, huddled together in close courts, and denied air and sunshine, fit habitations for men and women, albeit the police and the district surveyor are satisfied with the cubic measurement of the houses. The problem stated by "A Ratepayer," then, is this: "Can we get rid of these eyesores and these centres of disease and crime, and, if so, by what means?"

If there had been a way of solving this problem surely it would have been done. There has been at least one attempt to do it. It was in 1850 that the Metropolitan Association, whose secretary, Mr. Charles Gatliff, was the pioneer in the work of the better housing of the poor, put up in Spitalfields a building of four floors, providing 234 separate sleeping compartments, 8ft by 4ft 6in, each with a locker and half a window. The tenants received were single men, and they paid 3s a week, which charge included the use of a coffee-room 45ft by 35ft, kitchen 46ft by 21ft 9in, lecture room 35ft by 21ft 9in, and reading room 25ft by 21ft 9in. There were also a cook's-shop and bar, with baths and lavatories. The total cost was a little over £13,000, but after eighteen years' trial the whole place was converted into dwellings for families, the single men never having fully occupied the beds. In fact, the average annual return did not exceed 1 per cent. upon the outlay. It appears that the cause of failure was the surveillance which was exercised, and which, at that time, labouring men resented. In many respects the attractions offered to them resembled those of the Victoria Home, now flourishing in Commercial-street, where quite as much supervision is enforced. Too much importance must, therefore, not be attached to the want of success which was experienced twenty years ago, for since then the habitual frequenters of the common lodging-houses have grown accustomed to having their privacy intruded upon by unexpected visits of the police, and the rules which the deputy has to see observed are somewhat stringent.

From the purely commercial standpoint, the main point to be considered is whether a company could afford to acquire sites, either leasehold or freehold, and build upon them lodging-houses of a superior type to the majority of those which survive in Spitalfields and Whitechapel. The plain answer to this question appears to me to be simply this: That if the present owners contrive to maintain such houses at a profit, then the capitalist, with a fresh start, could at least do the same, and charge no higher rent. That the common lodging-house of the ordinary kind yields no more than 4 per cent. is by no means certain; the probability is that the profit is very much more. But what the net profit would be is a matter for estimate. There are no data to guide a comparison. None of the dwellings which are now paying 4 and 5 per cent. stand in the same category exactly, nor will they serve the same purpose. Rooms at so much per week rental are not what the semi-criminal classes require; and if they wished to obtain them they could not. Objection may be taken to perpetuating the barrack system, the great kitchen, and other features of the common lodging-house. Yet it is the mode of living with which the lowest orders are familiar; and it is idle to expect that they will quickly adopt other habits. If you clear away the worst of the common lodging-houses, of which the slums are chiefly composed, the law says that you must supply house room for the inmates. It may be hoped that the more respectable will find their way into rooms of their own, obtainable at low rents. For the rest and refuse population some other kind of accommodation is needed. If capital cannot furnish it, and I believe it can, then capital and philanthropy should jointly undertake the work. Excuse for further delay there is none, and it will be a disgrace if the work be left unaccomplished until the County Councillors and the successors of the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works are called upon to use their new brooms.—Yours, &c.,

London, Sept. 20. AN INQUIRER.

A NEEDED CHURCH REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—Will you allow me to follow the letter in your Wednesday's issue by stating the demands made on me when instituted to this benefice less than two years ago? The fees for vicar-general or chancellor, registrar, secretary, apparitor, sealer, record keeper, parchment, postages, cabs, &c., amounted to £8 18s. Then for archdeacon's registrar on induction £1 7s 6d. The diocesan surveyor, for making an estimate of dilapidations, £5 15s; and the bishop's secretary, for something or other in connection with dilapidations, £4 2s. Then came Queen Anne's Bounty with a demand of £22 15s for first fruits, and £2 7s for tenths due from my predecessor. The sequestrator during the vacancy had collected two small rents amounting to £4, out of which he handed me 14s 6d, the balance being accounted for as £1 1s for writ of sequestration and £2 4s 6d for "business done in connection with sequestration"! Total, £48 9s 6d. To be instituted I had a journey of 260 miles. The income from the benefice is £42 10s per annum, less £3 10s 11d for land and property taxes, and a house for which I have to pay over £8 a year for the same taxes. Last year I took the trouble to count the number of collations, institutions, licences to perpetual and stipendiary curacies, &c., given in an ecclesiastical paper, and striking an average for all dioceses I found that the clergy paid in these fees alone over £10,000. But one of the most grievous complaints the clergy have to make is against the continued imposts for tenths and first fruits made by Queen Anne's Bounty Board. They are supposed to tax the richer for the purpose of augmenting the poorer livings. But at the present time the benefices in the agricultural districts, where money is scarce, are really supporting those new districts in large centres of population where the parishioners are far more able to give towards the endowment of their own clergymen.

As a rule, the clergy never call out, till they are hit by this or that injustice; they do not pull together; but unless reforms are soon made in some of the machinery in connection with the Church it will require no aid from any society to help it to disestablish itself.—Yours faithfully,

J. HARRISON.

Wyton Rectory, Hunts, Sept. 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—Mr. Macpherson has, by his letter in your issue of the 19th, done good service in calling the attention of the public, through the medium of your widely-circulated paper, to the heavy and unjust charges made against the clergy by the bishop's officials. I think it would help much to bring about a reform in various branches in our Church if the clergy would acquaint the public with such matters as those referred to by Mr. Macpherson, and which bear so unfairly on the clergy. It is not, however, only in connection with "institution to a living" that these "harpies fatten on the clergy," but also in the case of the restoration of an ancient church, where a faculty is insisted upon in order to draw out a bill of charges. I know something of this, and can only say, what your correspondent stated with reference to some of the gentlemen for whom certain charges are made, "they did nothing." In the case of the apparitor—whose charge was a guinea (not yet paid), and whose duty was to attend on the bishop (and the bishop's servant too)—he did not put in an appearance, being ill in bed, yet the charge was made for attendance. The bill I have objected to, and consider the items exorbitantly high. Again, I might refer to another way by which the clergy are milked, viz., at the bishop's visitation, when the parsons are called upon to pay certain fees, which, I take it, are for the purpose of paying the functionaries. May it not be asked, Cannot the bishops pay out of their own incomes the salaries attached to the offices to which they, and they alone, make the appointments?

Are the public aware that, while the clergy have to be satisfied with very diminished incomes, the bishops enjoy their incomes in full, and this they secured by passing quietly a bill through Parliament to ensure themselves against any diminution of their incomes. The bishops received last year from the common fund £87,200, whereas the fund received only £54,937 net from the episcopal estates. From what source was the deficit of £32,263 had? It must have been had from the ordinary funds of the Church, and so much from the clergy, many of whom have to be satisfied with 40, 50, and 60 per cent. less than their nominal stipends.

Reform is much needed, and your powerful help can do much towards attaining it.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID BOWEN.

Monkton Priory, Pembroke, Sept. 20.

ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS.—Some interesting experiments with the eighty-ton guns took place on the Admiralty Pier at Dover yesterday, and were watched with great interest from the shores and the pier. Four shots were fired from the ponderous gun at a target moored off the convict prison to the eastward of Dover and about four miles from the pier. The guns are loaded by machinery, the shells and powder being hauled up from the chambers below to the muzzle of the guns, and then driven home by other machinery. The full charge of powder, which weighs 650lb, was not used. The shots struck the water several times before they were spent, ploughing the water up each time to a great height. The shots weigh about 17cwt., and with a full charge are calculated to carry from eight to ten miles. The vibration caused by the explosions was felt several miles inland. The experiments were witnessed by a large number of military officers from the district.

THE ATLAS MOUNTAINS (MOROCCO), NORTHERN AFRICA.—Mr. Harold Crichton-Browne, in a letter from the Atlas Mountains, says: "The Kaid of Demnat treated us so well that we desired, on leaving, to make him some acknowledgment, and presented him with a box of Huntley and Palmer's biscuits and a Bottle of Eno's 'Fruit Salt,' with which he was much pleased." Caution.—Examine each bottle and see that the capsule is marked Eno's "Fruit salt"; without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all chemists.—Prepared only at Eno's "Fruit salt" Works, Pomeroy-street, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.—(ADVERTISEMENT.)

MODERN PULPIT ORATORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—I have heard it said that you should place the words "Is the Pulpit a Failure?" at the head of your correspondence on the above subject, and so, with regard to preaching as well as marriage, formally propound a question which not a few who consider it are disposed to answer affirmatively. For myself, I am certainly so inclined, and that by no means in my haste, for I have "sat under" reverend gentlemen of many theological species through more years than I care to contemplate. Granted that here and there, in this church and that chapel, the pulpit is recognised as a power over mind and feeling, and that it really answers the end of its existence, we all know that such cases are unusual. It is of no use to disguise the fact. The preaching in English pulpits has very little power, the sermon is a bore, and instead of attracting hearers it often repels worshippers. I put the matter thus plainly because there are times when only blunt statements can shock, and cause to crumble away the incrustations of conventionalism. The pulpit is a highly respectable institution, and as Englishmen are apt to venerate anything that may be so described, it is necessary to speak out plainly when one would arouse a spirit of inquiry. I will not quarrel with any who, through your courtesy, may read these words, about the precise degree in which the modern sermon is a failure. Indeed, I am disposed to be very generous, because I can afford it and still keep a good case. After conceding every reasonable demand there must still remain overwhelming proof that the pulpit is effete. Now, Sir, this is a most serious matter. It implies an appalling amount of wasted energy and misappropriated resources, and it offers to us the dismal picture of what might be a power for good employed in a manner scarcely more profitable than the labour which, on a prison treadmill, grinds the wind. Suppose that the thousands of pulpits in England were occupied, as are those of the great preachers, Churchmen and Dissenters, whom we can count on our fingers. Would not this land of ours be infinitely the better for such an all-pervading influence making steadily, and as regards the average man, irresistibly, for righteousness? A weak national pulpit is an immense national loss, and you do well, Sir, when you stimulate inquiry on a matter so important.

The question is, Why has the English pulpit not only lost its hold, but very largely become a positive obstacle in the way of religious observance? Let me state some of the reasons that at once suggest themselves to observant minds. In the first place, preachers (exceptions apart) do not sufficiently recognise the changed attitude of the modern mind towards dogmatic theology. For this I do not blame them all. In many cases they dare not. As conscientious men they feel bound by Articles of the Church, to which they, in their green youth perhaps, solemnly subscribed, or they are tied hand and foot by the provisions of a chapel trust, and in either case are closely watched by a theological survival which constitutes itself the guardian of orthodoxy. But this is not a theological age. For good or for evil, men have cut themselves loose from considerations of belief for which, in times past, they were ready to go to the stake, and yet more ready to send their neighbour there. The world is older than it was, and wiser too. It sees that there is no nourishment in the dry husks of theological "isms." It wants the religion of a sympathetic humanity as personified in the Blameless One who "went about doing good," and who summed-up the whole law in love to God and man. But our preachers, with the curious want of perceptiveness which distinguishes their class when the common things of life are concerned, go on spreading the husks before us, thinking that we shall still be attracted by the teachings of the school of Gamaliel. After all, a dissertation in dogmatic theology, if not spiritually or morally profitable, may be made a good intellectual exercise. How rarely is it even that? Its much more common characteristics are feeble argument and illogical conclusions, which puzzle the unlearned and amuse or disgust the intelligent. A sensible writer has said: "A divine ought to calculate his sermon as an astrologer does his almanac—to the meridian of the place where, and the people among whom, he lives." That is a golden rule applicable to many details, but it has also the broadest bearing upon our subject. A preacher addresses men, and men everywhere have sympathies and, to a large extent, a conscience in common with his own. Cannot he get up in his pulpit and talk as a man to men about the great subjects which appeal to us all. I wish to insist on the word "talk," as distinct from "preach." It implies a difference. The typical preacher comes with an example of his sermonising method. To use the ingenious terminology of George Gilfillan, he is either mechanical, or textual, or polemical, or clap-trappy, or florid, or interjectory, or material and anthropomorphic. Anyhow, he has got something made up according to rule and custom, which he proceeds to deliver in a way that, if employed in ordinary speech, would make him ridiculous. Of course, I am not so foolish as to advocate a style of preaching analogous to the drawing-room talk of the "teacup and saucer" stage. I refer to the conventional pulpit twang, the stilted utterance, the deplorable sing-song which makes the delivery of many ministers as artificial as their discourses, and has nothing whatever in common with the passion and pathos of oratory. Do let me ask why an English gentleman, when he reasons with us from a pulpit about "righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come," cannot do so in his own natural manner, instead of covering his speech with a professional veneer that goes far to impugn his earnestness. Depend upon it, Paul did not so address the potentate whom he almost persuaded to be a Christian, and it is certain that Paul's Master was heard gladly by the "common people," because He spoke with plainness and simplicity. The conclusion is that we want more humanity in the pulpit; we need a real live man there and not a preaching machine—a man whose heart is in touch with his kind, who cares much less for dogmas than for the broad principles that promote the elevation of the whole being, and whose religion is that which, first touching the things of common life, ends by irradiating all above. A preacher of this kind might not be an orator, but his heart would teach him how to talk to the people so that they would willingly hear. His heart would be very full. The marvel to me is, indeed, that Christian ministers, if they believe what they teach, are not, all of them, fountains of the natural eloquence with which every man speaks when deeply moved.

I shall be told, perhaps, that my argument tends to the degradation of the pulpit as a place for the learned and skilful exposition of religious truth. But, Sir, I have not the smallest objection in the world to a set sermon on proper occasion. I would even join in the inevitable request for its publication. This sort of thing should be kept for religious field-days. Battles are not won on the parade-ground, but amid "confused noise and garments rolled in blood." So must the fight for true religion be carried on, earnest men, free from tradition and cant, being the combatants, and heart-spoken utterance, driven straight to the heart of the hearer, as weapons. The hour-glass that used to measure sermons was abolished long ago, cannot we get rid of theological Dryasdusts, and all and sundry the other things that are so far removed from the actualities of modern life? When that is done I shall no longer be of those who, with regard to churches and chapels, are

——, Sept. 21. KEPT AWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—I quite agree with the four propositions laid down, in the form of four questions, in your issue of to-day, by the Rev. Joseph Parker. The answer to questions 2, 3, and 4, touching on the dismal character of the too-often pedantic pulpit essay, that the public are tired of the generality of sermons, and the majority of preachers are inclined to say concerning their own discourses, in the words of the great Preacher, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity!" is simply the fact that not one preacher in a hundred has any pretension to being an orator of the stamp sketched by your correspondent William Armstrong. We have little or none of good pulpit oratory amongst us; we but rarely catch even an echo of what Jean Paul Richter called, in speaking of the great Monk of Eisleben: "The strong-smiting words that cleave unto the heart of man;" and physical slumber, not spiritual awakening, is the general resultant of the average orthodox Sunday drowsy discourse. A formal trick, habit, or method of delivery—noticed in the letter from "Sincerity"—is not peculiar to curates. With but few exceptions it obtains in a marked degree in our Episcopate. When recently the collective bishops of Protestant Christendom were gathered together in holy and solemn conference, it was my lot to hear discourses addressed to a congregation of Church dignitaries by their Graces the Archbishops of Canterbury and of York in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral. These discourses were learned, well-written, cautious and logical, scholarly and respectable, and were read by the Archbishops with dignity and nice intonation; but of conviction, or power, or passion there was no trace to my mind. St. Paul, standing on Mars' Hill, must have electrified his hearers, but his apostolic successors, robed in lawn, never stirred a pulse as they turned out their neatly-constructed, bland, harmless, academic sentences. Far be it from me to dare to say their Graces were not sincere in all they urged; I only assert that to one layman's ear their words fell singularly flat. They each read a "thesis" that, I have no doubt, would read well in print, but decidedly there was no "preaching" power in either of those great authorities.

Now, turning to question or proposition No. 1, which I purposely leave to the last, it is asked, "Would not fifty preachers be enough for England . . . constantly travelling from town to town?" This is a sensible and practical suggestion at first sight, but it must be fairly asked Where are the fifty? Peradventure there may be thirty, twenty, or ten righteous men of the requisite power, but how are they to be collected, united, organised, and sent forth to preach the word all over our country? Let us say, then, twenty such modern apostles are available. By all means let them go from town to town, and when the service has been said or sung, and precentors and canons and deans and choir have done their ritual work, let them second the pulpit and attack the reason and intellect instead of the senses. But is this scheme possible in the Anglican Church? In the Roman community, where implicit obedience is the law, the Church sends out great preaching Friars, or Monseigneurs, or Cardinals, or Nuncios, and they start on what may be termed a preaching campaign; but the Anglican Church has no such provision, nor would it risk the invidious task of selection of the pulpit orator. This should not be so; our great preachers should move throughout the land, and, leaving local parish work to those whose instincts lie that way, stir up and influence minds by the potency and penetration of their utterances. But then the question arises, Who would pay, or what fund would be set at the disposal of such earnest propagandists? A man of the stamp and genius required ought not to receive less than £1,000 a year, and thus every twenty men would require a fund of £20,000 a year to keep them on the holy war-path. Who will give this sum? Will the Church? No, for it would be uncanonical and opposed to tradition. It would be wrong to ask the congregations to pay for hearing one of the twenty, for that would conduce to very undignified rivalry and emulation of anything but an edifying sort, and turn preaching into a performance. What, in short, has the Established Church to say to such a scheme, providing she recognises its distinct and all-important merit? Let her speak out. What say the preachers? Let them speak out. What say the wearied congregations? I believe, Sir, they do speak out, and with common voice, ask for a succession of speakers such as is suggested by the Rev. Joseph Parker, who is of "another fold," but whose words give expression to a long-felt want. In short, I would ask those in authority—(1st) Will the Anglican Church consent to organise an Order of Preachers, giving them facilities for special studies? (2nd) Will the State Endowment recognise and pay for them, and, if not, who will? I believe we have the men among us, scattered here and there, anchored in lonely parishes, who will show us a plan for making their voices to be heard throughout the length and breadth of the land.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

CHURCHWARDEN.

Kensington, W., Sept. 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—Adverting to the correspondence in several recent issues of your journal, on the subject of "Modern Pulpit Oratory," I solicit the favour of being allowed to observe that, in the course of six years' frequent travelling about the United Kingdom of Great Britain, I have attended at every church and chapel within three-quarters of an hour's walk of my lodgings, wherever I might happen to be sojourning at the time, so that I am able to form an opinion of no little weight as to the oratorical powers of the average preacher, whether Church of England or Nonconformist; and I must say, that the Nonconformists are far ahead of the clergy of the Church of England in their style of carrying on "Divine Service." Not one clergyman in ten thousand can read the "Lessons," even creditably, and oratory is quite beyond the majority of them. "These things ought not so to be."—I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Piccadilly, Sept. 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—I have had a pretty wide experience of preachers and preaching in most of the denominations for nearly half a century. It has been the loving, ardent study of my life from early boyhood. I have waded through many streams of eloquence, have read many volumes of sermons, good, bad, and indifferent. I have heard some of the saintliest God-made ministers preach with telling effect, have seen how they crowd our chapels and churches; and, alas! I have heard some of the most conceited, biggest humbugs the age has produced.

What I want particularly to say, and to urge upon those who presume to preach, is that it needs plodding, laborious preparation, if a man would say anything worth listening to and say it well. I know that in these degenerate pulpit days the somewhat vulgar notion prevails to a very large extent that preaching without book is the only proper and effective mode of preaching.

A preacher who advertises in two religious weeklies as a lay extempore preacher says: "To pray or preach extemporaneously is the only way to fill our churches and chapels." During my experience I have rarely come across an extemporaneous preacher who was worth hearing many times. Mr. Spurgeon, it may be, is a happy exception.

Extemporaneous preaching, we all know, means unpremeditated utterance, and surely it is hardly respectful to any congregation, cultured or uncultured, for a man to stand up in a pulpit and talk at random, or as the spirit or his fancy moves him.

At a meeting of some London ministers, not very long since held, I heard a minister say, "That on Sunday mornings, waking at four o'clock, lying upon his back, he thought out his two sermons for the day." Well do I remember a learned doctor who was present quietly taking him down by saying, "That he did not think much of sermons thought out by a minister lying on his back in bed on Sunday mornings. When he himself was discharging ministerial duties he usually began on Monday to prepare for Sunday."

The late Henry Melvill, as everybody knows, took great pains with his sermons, and always delivered them from the MS. with earnestness and fire. Morley Punshon, one of the greatest of modern preachers, except when preaching *memoriter*, did the same. Robert Collyer—perhaps the only existing really popular preacher as a Unitarian—when he was in London not long since, according to the *critique* in the *Christian World*, did so. Baldwin Brown, one of the ablest men in the Congregational body, whenever I have heard him preach at Claylands, always preached from MS. And Thomas Binney, delivering a charge to a young minister some thirty years ago, said in my hearing, "When I first came to preach as a young man at Weigh House Chapel, I took out my MS. and made use of it. An old Scotch lady had a prejudice against me on account of it; but after a time she said, 'I like the young man best when he brings out his paper.'" Mr. Binney advised the minister to do the same.

The pulpit's loss of influence, it seems to me, may be accounted for by the lack of plodding, elaborate preparation. If ministers made preaching their primary work—lived solely for the pulpit, ignoring the petty, fussy, extraneous things; such as Good Templar free-and-easy's, mediæval guilds, School Board work, ladies' sewing meetings, lawn tennis, &c., it strikes me that the pulpit might once again become a power, and wield some of the influence it did in the days of our fathers.—Yours, &c.,

R. BISHOP.

London, Sept. 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—Dr. Parker speaks very kindly in his letter of preaching in the Church of England as compared with that in Nonconforming societies. As an Anglican clergyman I should wish to believe that he does not speak too kindly. My own impression had certainly been that this was not our strong point. We are saved from one temptation to really bad preaching, in that we are allowed to read a sermon if we do not feel equal to delivering one without paper before us. This is a right and a custom that has saved Churchpeople from untold suffering. I have been sorry to notice that for the last ten or fifteen years an idea is spreading among the clergy—the younger clergy particularly—that there is some special advantage in extempore delivery that will make up even for the thinnest and most milk-and-water discourse. I claim to speak without bias, as I myself, when I have time carefully to prepare, do not use a written sermon, reserving my written supply—which are most of them such as have been written out after being preached—for use when I am unable to fetch out of my treasury anything new. But I have been pained to hear a really good preacher, whose sermons have been of real profit to those who have listened to them, stand up, and in a halting, uncertain manner, repeat over and over again, the same ideas, without giving them any fresh force or clearness, merely from the mistaken idea that he ought, for the people's sake, to preach without book. I do trust that the testimony of Dr. Parker will be laid to heart by our clergy.

In one respect I don't think that full justice is done to our Anglican preachers. People fancy that if they have attended churches in large towns, and where the congregations are numerous, they have heard preachers above the average. This may be so, or it may not in particular cases, but taking the whole country round there are a disproportionate amount of good preachers in small villages. The reason is simple enough. If a man is a good preacher as a curate he finds some one or other with influence who says he ought to have a living, and he goes away into the country to minister to 300 or 400 people, and preach to eighty or 100. If he is not so fortunate he remains a curate, and few curates have much heart for preaching or anything else after ten or fifteen years' service. The country preachers are brought out at town churches on any great occasion, harvest festivals, and so on, and few of the people who hear them fancy what their everyday life and work is. It seems a pity that there should be—and I could give many names at once which would be well known—such a supply of really good preachers who seldom address more than a hundred people at a time, while large congregations have to submit to much inferior provision. But what is to be done? Even a preacher must live, and his little country hamlet gives him at least bread and plenty of garden vegetables, even with falling tithes. He cannot, if he is advancing to middle life, comfortably return to a curacy in town, even if any one would have him, and he cannot help his friends on Sundays in large churches unless his own duties are supplied. The only thing that I can suggest is that there should be more frequent exchanges. The country folks are very pleased with "the young gentleman from London." Even if he is no shining light he is at least something new. And the town congregation get a preacher who has had time to prepare his sermons with some care. This is not a new idea, but it is a very practical one if only it could be taken up.—Yours, &c.,

COUNTRY MOUSE.

Wellington, Salop, Sept. 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—The interesting letter (No. 2) of Dr. Parker may be said almost literally to describe the practice of the Church of Rome in the matter of preaching. Unless the priest has a vocation for pulpit oratory he is rarely supposed to preach, and, indeed, sermons are the exception in Continental Romanism; on ordinary occasions confined to local topics, intended to point the moral of current events; while more formal preaching is confined to great occasions and solemn festivals, and committed to specially qualified men. And yet the average Romanist is far better acquainted with the facts and doctrines of his religion than the average Protestant; although the latter has free access to the Bible, and is an industrious hearer of sermons. The Roman priest does personally through the confessional, and as a most diligent catechist, what the Protestant clergyman, for the most part, tries to do in a general manner through the set sermon. I have no sympathy with the doctrines of the Papal Church, but I think its methods are often characterised by far greater common sense, knowledge of human nature, and self-denial on the part of the clergy than in Protestant denominations. There are many reasons why we cannot expect anything much better than merely formal sermonising from the Church of England pulpit.

1. There is the semi-puritanism which has always, since the Reformation, dominated English religion, and which in a greater or less degree makes the sermon the chief thing in church worship, and, therefore, necessary at every service.

2. The absence of any express training, as in the dissenting colleges, which recognises the idea of the sermon being so essential. I do not altogether think this a misfortune; because in dissent, the best men are best in spite of their training, *e.g.*, Mr. Spurgeon, who had no college preparation for the ministry. Ordinary dissenting preaching to my mind betrays its artificial character, for it is rare that the motto obtains, "Ars est celare artem." Those who judge of Nonconformists only by their best men are not aware of the great sameness of ordinary chapel preaching; its laboured and yet attenuated and shallow character. There is far more naturalness in the best church preaching, and, *pace* Dr. Parker, a sermon need not be dull or ill-delivered if judiciously read from a manuscript. The Church, however, shows a great want of wisdom in requiring all her ministers to preach without any natural gift of expression. There is an abundance of pastoral work in which a truly good man can win unfading laurels, even although he is not subjected to the fierce light of public appearances.

3. The autocracy of so many of the clergy. University men are generally preferred by Churchmen, and it is mistakenly considered that any man with a degree must, *ipso facto*, have a clerical vocation. Whereas the best university men will tell us how ignorant many of the mere "pass men" are, and how little the atmosphere of a seat of learning has affected them for good. We know that it is only of late years, by the breaking down of tests, that the following words by an eloquent Scotchman have ceased to be wholly true: "English university training, unlike that of any other nation, is simply regarded as the privilege of a few, the mark of a gentleman only, and a distinction which separates the recipient from the interests of the bulk of the people." A great many of the mistakes that clergymen make and the secret of their unpopularity is due to this cause. They are too apt to look with utter contempt upon anything "not of Oxford and Cambridge." For a similar reason they so often fail to understand how to meet the wants of the people and to communicate the knowledge they are supposed to possess. The great expense of university education has tended in the past to limit our choice of clergy to the sons of the well-to-do. Consequently, unlike the Nonconformists, genius, unaided by good birth and breeding, or, more strictly, by money, has had but little encouragement to choose a clerical career. And genius still, unless it be associated with a university degree, is not much encouraged by those who are in authority in the Church. In the church at which I was once a regular but am now only an occasional worshipper there are a vicar and two curates, and it is most amusing to notice how carefully the only really thoughtful and intelligent preacher is carefully kept in the background, rarely allowed to preach except to children and a few old women; while the congregation has to be content with the old, old sermons oft repeated by the vicar, and with the crude performances of a newly-ordained man. This, I am told, is not at all an uncommon thing. It serves to account for the fact that preaching in the Church of England is with the laity only a bye-word for dreariness and unreality.—Yours faithfully,

E. S. COX.

Westminster, Sept. 21.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—Some time ago, when the incapacity of a Royal Engineer as chief of the metropolitan police had been amply demonstrated, a vacancy occurred, and it was generally supposed that there would be an efficient reorganisation of the leading *personnel* of the force. As a retired military officer taking interest in civil matters, I applied for a subordinate office. By some mistake it was supposed that I sought the post of Chief Commissioner, and this gave me the opportunity of explaining the views held, as I believe, by a large portion of the public, that the Chief Commissioner should not be a soldier, but a sharp civilian, with a knowledge of criminal law and experience of criminal classes. But the powers that be thought differently, and the mistake was made of appointing another soldier and Royal Engineer, to boot. The continuance of a drilled and disciplined military body in disguise is the natural result. Is it what is wanted in London?

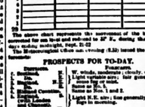
No doubt London mobs are formidable, but it is their nature to be good tempered unless worried by the police. When the police had, by a series of blunders, angered the mob in Trafalgar-square, and made it dangerous, who cleared the ground and dispersed the irritated people? Was it not the cavalry of the guard? Then, so long as we have such cavalry in London, we don't want a military police. The classes hate the police, and like soldiers and sailors. They will cheer a soldier doing police duty, and hiss a policeman. The conscious power of drilled numbers seems to have inspired the force with a growing desire to irritate and then punish civilians for "resisting the police." No one doubts the strength of brute force, and that a few hundred armed and drilled men can disperse a mob. But when it comes to a game of skill the police are useless—the brains are all on the other side; and we have at present an instance of one cunning criminal successfully defying for at least a month the collective intelligence of 12,000 policemen, with a Royal Engineer at their head.

What is wanted is less drill and more intelligence, less brute force and more brains. A sort of staff college for the police would soon produce the article required. The calling of a detective will seem to many persons a detestable one. But in the interests of society at large it is necessary that we should have an efficient corps of criminal hunters.—Your obedient servant,

CIVIS.

King's-road, Brighton, Sept. 19.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.



The above chart represents the movement of the barometer, corrected for sea level and reduced to 32° F., during the last four days ending midnight, Sept. 21-22.

The Meteorological Office on evening (5.15) issued the subjoined forecasts:

PROSPECTS FOR TO-DAY.

Districts.	Forecasts.
0. Scotland, N.	W. winds, moderate; cloudy, some rain.
1. Do. E.	Light variable airs; fair generally, but some fog or mist.
2. England, N.E.	
3. Do. E.	Same as No. 5.
4. Midland Counties.	Same as Nos. 1 and 2.
5. England, S. (with London and Channel).	Light N.E. airs; fine generally, but local fogs in morning.
6. Scotland, W.	Variable or N.W. breezes; fair generally, but some mist or fog.
7. England, N.W. (and N. Wales).	
8. England, S.W. (and S. Wales).	Same as No. 5.
9. Ireland, N.	N. or N.W. breezes, light; fair generally, but local fogs.
10. Do. S.	

ROBERT H. SCOTT, Secretary.

LATEST INDICATIONS.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, SATURDAY (2 A.M.)

Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	Weather.
30·20 Steady.	58°	E. Calm.	Cloudy.

Our correspondents forward the following latest telegraphic reports:

[illegible].—Bar. 30·30, steady; wind N.E.; fine and clear.
[illegible].—Bar. 30·20, steady; wind N.N.E., light; fine and sultry.
CORK.—Bar. 30·25, fine; fog in the evening.
EDINBURGH.—Bar. 30·200, rising; therm. 58·5°; wind W.S.W., light; sunny, hazy.
PARIS.—Bar. 30·15; therm. at noon 65°; very fine.
FOLKESTONE (9.0 p.m.)—Bar. 30·20, steady; wind N.E., light, fine; smooth passage across Channel.
PRAWLE POINT (6.34 p.m.)—Wind E., fresh; thick haze; sea moderate.
LIZARD (4.2 p.m.)—Wind E., moderate; fine; sea smooth.
DOVER.—Bar. 30·4, falling; wind northerly, light; fine; sea smooth; steamers had good passages.
HOLYHEAD.—Bar. 30·252; wind N.N.W., gentle; misty; sea smooth.

According to the meteorological reports, the eastern part of the anti-cyclone is apparently giving way, and a gradual change in the weather is commencing. The conditions, however, are likely to remain fine for the present, with a continuance of westerly winds in the extreme north, and light north-easterly in the south.

The Sunday afternoon oratorio services at St. Nicholas Cole-Abbey, Queen Victoria-street, will be resumed to-morrow, on the occasion of the Harvest and Dedication Festival.

INVERNESS AND LORD HARTINGTON.—A meeting of the Inverness Town Council was held last night, to consider a proposal to present the freedom of the burgh to the Marquis of Hartington. The Council, owing to political differences, negatived, a few years ago, a proposal to confer the honour upon Sir Stafford Northcote, and a few months ago took similar action with regard to Lord Rosebery. After some discussion at last night's meeting a resolution to present the freedom of the burgh to Lord Hartington, on Oct. 3, was unanimously agreed to.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND GERMANY, AT EXACTLY THE SAME COST AS IN ENGLAND ALONE.—HAYMAN'S SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION. Founded 1866. Mr. Hayman attends [illegible] [illegible]—(ADVT.)

NEWS FROM VIENNA.

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

VIENNA, SEPT. 21.

The Prince of Wales is expected in Vienna to-morrow morning, and on the 26th his Royal Highness will probably go chamois-shooting to Styria with the Crown-Prince Rudolph.

In consequence of an appeal made by the Bishop of Gurk, the Minister of Education has published a decree rendering compulsory the attendance of all Roman Catholic schools at church.

The exhumation of Schubert's remains is definitively fixed for to-morrow. On Sunday morning they will be transferred to the Central Cemetery, where they will be interred next to those of Beethoven. Preparations have been made for the funeral, under the supervision of the "Männer-Gesang-Verein," the renowned *Liedertafel* of Vienna.

This evening I heard from Dr. Holub that news had reached him to-day of the death of Mr. George Westbech, the well-known Zambesi trader, with whom all Englishmen who have visited the Central Zambesi territory towards the Tchobe Junctions and the Victoria Falls were well acquainted. Hardly three weeks ago Dr. Holub received a letter from him saying that Luanika Leboshe, King of the Marutse, had gone with a large war-party against the Maschukulumbe tribes—the same natives who attacked Dr. Holub and his party, and prevented them from reaching the Bangweolo from the South. King Luanika promised Dr. Holub the head of the great Maschukulumbe Chief Niambo, and also the head of one of the doctor's followers, killed in the engagement he had with the hostile natives on Aug. 2, 1886, which was hung up on a pole in the village of Galulonga. King Luanika promised to deliver both heads to Mr. Westbech, whose death is now reported. It was Mr. Westbech who first started trade on the Central Zambesi. He made a road from the Matabele country to the Tchobe Junctions, and even after the collapse of that trade he continued to carry on business, notwithstanding the heavy losses he had sustained. He was a Matabele *Induna*, or "headman," and a *Kosana*, or "member of the Grand Council," in the Marutse kingdom. For all travellers in those parts the loss of Mr. Westbech is irreparable.

On Wednesday afternoon an accident to the machinery of one of the passenger-steamers plying between Lindau and Romanshorn, on the Lake of Constance, broke down, and the boat was unable to move until assistance arrived. Similar accidents to steamers on the same line have lately been of frequent occurrence, and as it is the main route for people travelling between Germany and Switzerland it is urgent that the authorities on both sides should give the matter their prompt attention. There is no reason why the Lake of Constance should be used at all, particularly as it is often rough. With very little addition to the existing railroads trains might run round the Lake, and a direct railway-service might thus be established.

AN ISLAND ENGULFED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, SEPT. 21.

Advices received here from Yucatan state that the island of Pollax, on the coast of that Republic, disappeared during the recent cyclone in that region.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Stocks opened steady. Speculation afterwards became dull, and the market took a downward turn, closing weak and lower. Money easy. Petroleum quiet, but steady. Flour firm. Sugar strong. Tin dull. Iron firm, but quiet.

	Yesterday's Prices.	To-day's Prices.
Call Money, U.S. Government Bonds	2 p.c.	2 p.c.
Call Money, Other Securities	2 p.c.	2 p.c.
Exchange on London, Sixty Days	4 84½	4 84½
Cable Transfers	4 89	4 89
Exchange on Paris (60 days' sight)	5 23¾	5 23¾
Exchange on Berlin (60 days' sight)	94¾	94¾
Four per Cent. U.S. Funded Loan	129⅞	129⅞
Western Union Telegraph Shares	x d 83¾	83¾
Canada Southern Shares	53¼*	53¾
Canadian Pacific Shares	57¼	57
Central of New Jersey Shares	89¾	89¾
Central Pacific Shares	35¾	35
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy	112¾	112¼
Chicago and North-West. Ordinary	112¼	112
Chicago and North-West. Pref. Shrs.	142½	142
Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Shrs.	63¾	65⅛
Chicago, Milwaukee, &c., Preferred	106¼	106¼
Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western	141¼	142
Denver and Rio Grande Shares	20¼	20
Illinois Central Shares	118¼	118
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern	100¾	101¼
Louisville and Nashville Shares	60⅞	58¾
Michigan Central Shares	88	88
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Shares	12¾	12¼
New York, Lake Erie, and Western	29¾	29¾
New York, ditto, 2nd Mort. Bnds.	101¼	101
New York Central and Hudson River	109⅜	109⅜
New York, Ontario, and Western	17	17¼
Northern Pacific Common Stock	27⅞	27⅞
Northern Pacific Preferred Stock	62	61
Norfolk and Western Pref. Shares	57¼	56⅜
Ohio and Mississippi Shares	24¼	24¼
Oregon and Trans-Continental	29⅞	29¾
Philadelphia and Reading Shares	52⅞	52⅞
St. Louis & San Francisco Com. Shrs.	32¼	32¾
St. Louis & San Francisco Pref. Shrs.	72⅞	72¾
St. Louis & S. Frncisco. First Prf. Shrs.	112	112
Union Pacific Shares	59¾	59⅜
Wabash, S. Louis, & Pacific Com. Shrs.	14¼	14¼
Wabash, S. Louis, & Pacific Pref. Shrs.	26⅞	26¾
Cotton, Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports	16,000	18,000
Cotton, Day's Export to Great Britain	7,000	2,000
Cotton, Day's Export to Continent	12,000	7,000
Cotton, Middling Upland, on spot	10 1/16	10 1/16
Petroleum, Crude	6⅞	6⅞
Petroleum, Standard White	7⅞	7⅞
Petroleum, Pipe Line Certificates	92¼	91⅞
Spirits of Turpentine	41¼	42
Lard, Wilcox's	11 00	11 00
Lard, Wilcox's Futures (Oct. del.)	11 00	11 00
Lard, Fairbank's	11 10	11 10
Tallow, Prime City	5¼	5¼
Sugar, Fair Refining Muscovadoes	5¼	5¼
Corn, New Western	53¾	52¼
Wheat, Spring, No. 2, Chicago	98¼	99¼
Wheat, Red Winter, on spot	98¼	99
Coffee, Fair Rio, on spot	15¼	15¼
Coffee, Good Rio, on spot	15⅞	15¼
Flour, Extra State Shipping Brands	3.35 3.55	3.35 3.55
Iron, Coltness, No. 1	21 00	21 00
Tin, Straits	23 50	23 40
Steel Rails	29	29
Copper (Oct. delivery)	17 40 bid	17 35 bid
Freight Petroleum to United Kingdom	*4s 0d	†4s 0d
Freight for Grain, strs. to L'pool, pr. bl.	4d	4d
Freight ditto London, do.	5d	5d
Freight for Cotton to Liverpool	15 64	¼
PHILADELPHIA.		
Pennsylvania Railroad Shares	55⅞	55⅞
Petroleum, Standard White	7⅞	7⅞
NEW ORLEANS.		
Cotton, Middling, on spot	9⅞	9 13/16

* † To arrive 5s 3d.

PRICES FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Wheat opened steady, with little change in values, and has been a firmer market on reports of damage in the north-west. Foreign advices were disregarded, and prices advanced. The export trade was limited, but the closing is barely steady at an advance of ⅛c to ⅜c.

Sales, futures, 3,952,000 bushels; spot, 175,000 bushels. Receipts, 310,000 bushels; same day last year, 80,042 bushels. Clearances, 100,000 bushels.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
To-day	—	98¾	99¾	101¼	—	105⅞
Yesterday	—	97⅞	98¾	100⅜	—	104⅞

Corn fell ⅛c at the opening, and later became irregular on favourable crop advices. At the close the tone is weak at ⅛c to ⅜c decline.

Sales, futures, 1,240,000 bushels; spot, 186,000 bushels. Receipts, 180,000 bushels; same day last year, 50,791 bushels. Clearances, 20,000 bushels.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
To-day	53⅞	51⅞	51⅞	50	45
Yesterday	53⅞	52¾	52⅛	50¾	46⅜

Lard opened easy, and this market has been raided by bears. Support by bulls was insufficient, and values fell off quickly. Cash trade was light, and the closing weak at the decline.

Sales, 6,000 tierces.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
To-day	—	10.15	9.50	9.50	9.20
Yesterday	10.30	10.30	9.65	9.65	—

Coffee at the opening was weak and somewhat irregular, with prices 15 to 30 points down. First quotations were as follows: September, 13 05; October, 12 60; November, 12 00; December, 11 55 sellers, with bids of 11 50 for December. Sales resulted immediately at 11 55 for December, 11 10 and 11 15 for January, and 11 05 for March deliveries. In sympathy with weaker advices from Europe and Brazil prices further gave way. The closing tone, however, is steady, at 30 to 40 points under yesterday.

Sales, 67,000 bags.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.
To-day—	13.00	12.40	11.75	11.35	10.95	10.95	10.90
	April, 10.90; May, 10.90; June, 10.85.						
Yesterday—	13.20	12.80	12.25	11.75	11.60	11.30	11.30
	April, 11.30; May, 11.30; June, 11.25.						

Cotton has had a steadier tone, but closes slightly lower, after a fair business.

Sales, 84,800 bales.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.
To-day—	9.90	9.65	9.50	9.50	9.60	9.71	9.80	9.89	9.98
Yesterday—	9.95	9.68	9.50	9.50	9.60	9.74	9.82	9.90	9.98

Petroleum.—Pipe Line Certificates opened easier at 92⅛c, and have been in moderate demand, closing steady at 91⅞c.

Sales, 1,234,000 barrels; pipe-line runs, 46,000 barrels; shipment from regions, 70,000 barrels.

Copper, a strong but inactive market, there being a wide difference between buyers and sellers. At the close October is quoted 1,735 buyers, and 1,725 sellers.

Henceforward all the New York Exchanges will close at noon on Saturdays.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Wheat at the opening was unchanged and sold up on some advices. The main feature was free covering by bears, and the closing is steady 2⅛c up for September, and ⅞c to 1⅛c up for forward months.

Receipts, 400,000 bushels; same day last year, 425,453 bushels.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May.
To-day	93	93⅛	93⅞	95¼	99⅞
Yesterday	91¼	92	92¼	93⅝	98

Corn opened unchanged to fractionally lower, and gave way on continued heavy crop movement from the Interior. The close is weak at the decline.

Receipts: 350,000 bushels; same day last year, 379,650 bushels.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
To-day	42	41⅛	40	37⅛	36⅞	38⅜
Yesterday	42¼	42⅞	40⅞	37⅞	36¾	39⅛

Lard fell 2½ points on early trading, and has been hammered by bears, the closing being weak 15 to 20 points down.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
To-day	10.50	10.50	—	—	8.15
Yesterday	10.75	10.70	9.60	—	8.10

Pork opened weaker, with trading for October delivery at 14.50, while some dealing took place for February at 14.00. Reports as to the spread of yellow fever had a depressing effect. Bulls did not operate to any extent, bears being the only buyers. The closing is quiet, barely steady.

Receipts: Hogs, 10,000; same day last year, 13,916.

	Sept.	Nov.
To-day	14.57½	13.05
	Year Pork, 12.70.	
Yesterday	14.57½	12.87½
	Year Pork, 12.82½.	

Ribs have been depressed and irregular on fever news. Shorts were about the only buyers. The closing is steady, 7½ to 15 points down.

	Sept.	Oct.	Jan.
To-day	8.65	8.62½	7.02½
Yesterday	8.80	8.77½	7.10

Bacon is easier. Light and heavy hogs are unchanged.

Receipts: Hogs, Western Cities, 21,000; same day last year, 28,000.

	Clear middle halves.	Light hogs.	Heavy hogs.
To-day	9.00	6.40	6.50
Yesterday	9.15	6.60	6.60

The provision market closes about steady.

COMEDY THEATRE.

Mr. Cecil Raleigh need not be disheartened because the curtain fell last night somewhat coldly on his well-written and clever little play, "The Spy." He has dared to be unconventional, and been bold enough to tell a story that has a sad ending. To have composed such a drama and to have concluded it in the tame, milk-and-water, and usual fashion familiar to all of us would have been the sorriest of blunders. He prefers to be dramatic, and he may certainly have the credit of being artistic, however much his unorthodoxy may shock the well-worn prejudices of the public. The subject sounds like an incident torn from one of the Alsatian romances of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, or it may have been suggested by one of the shorter stories of those authors. It is a story of noble self-sacrifice as pathetic and true to life as the romance of Sidney Carton in the "Tale of Two Cities," and the author only needs to curtail his preliminary dialogue, to cut out much of his superfluous description, to lead up quicker to his subject matter and hurry on his action in order to ensure for the little play a safe passport to success. The action takes place in an Alsatian cottage tenanted by a fierce and vindictive heroine of the French Revolution of 1793 soon after the Battle of Leipsic. The small fortified town has been betrayed to the Austrians by a spy, who is supposed to be none other than a fair young aristocrat, Adrienne de la Rochelle. Old Mère Michaud, the bloodthirsty democrat, a blind and disconsolate widow, would show no quarter to any traitor or traitress who had been untrue to the Napoleonic cause. Her woes are embittered by the fact that her own son has gone over to the enemy, and accepted a commission under the Austrians, whilst her faithful niece warmly espouses the cause of the suspected Adrienne. As ill-luck will have it, Adrienne, the spy, and Antoine, the renegade, seek refuge in the blind woman's cottage. Their sole hope of safety lies in little Lisette, who loves the lad who has been the companion of her girlhood, and would risk her life for Adrienne, who nursed her through a fever. Judge of the agony of this loyal and faithful little soul when she learns that the man she loves is the affianced husband of her best friend. Having prayed for the return and safety of her beloved Antoine, whom she idolises, she learns from his own lips that he has endangered his own life to save another woman. Her dearest friend is her bitterest rival. But Lisette has the courage of self-sacrifice. Life has no further delight for her. She can die for the man she loves, and suffer for the woman who has supplanted her. Suddenly without any warning Lisette is arrested whilst wearing the smart cloak of the real spy, and, though innocent, she meets her death sooner than her rival should suffer or her lover be betrayed to the enemy. The curtain falls as the word of command is given; and Lisette is supposed to fall, riddled with shot, an example of splendid heroism.

Luckily for the author, and for those who are interested in bold work of this kind, a surprise was found in the remarkably clever handling of the character of Lisette by a young actress who has hitherto been only associated with the lightest of light comedy. Miss Vane Featherston has, by this performance, considerably advanced her reputation. Her comedy was fresh and natural, and she handled the serious scenes in a manner that promises very well for her future career. There was nothing stagey or conventional in her attack of a very difficult character, and it is a long time since a part of the kind has been played with so much nature and unaffected intensity. Mrs. G. Canninge has intelligence enough to understand the old blind woman, and she reads the part cleverly enough, but as yet she has not had much experience in strong romantic drama. Her voice fails her when she needs it most; she has all the will, but no large stock of power to draw upon. Smaller characters were excellently played and remarkably well spoken—and this is a great point—by Miss May Scarlett, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, and Mr. A. G. Andrews. For a wonder every word of the text was heard, because it was distinctly pronounced. For a company quite unaccustomed to the style of work the result was extremely creditable, and it may be hoped that the public will encourage a drama that has in it strength, nerve, and backbone. There is need occasionally of stronger meat than is usually served up on our theatrical tables. It will not take Mr. Cecil Raleigh ten minutes to sacrifice some of his well-written descriptions and to hurry on to his incidents. He strikes the chord of interest so strongly that it is tantalising to feel how long it is delayed. As to the ending there could be no other. That must be preserved at all costs. The play was written for the ending, for there is the drama. Those who objected to it last night will find on reflection that the author is right.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT CANONBURY.

At the Clerkenwell Police-court, yesterday, Henry Glennie, 24, a hot-water fitter, refusing to state his address, was charged, on suspicion, with having been concerned, with other persons not in custody, in wilfully murdering Frances Maria Wright, aged 71, at the house No. 19, Canonbury-terrace, on May 16 last.

Detective-Sergeant Merroney, G Division, said: From instructions I received from Detective-Inspector Peel, on Wednesday night last, I went with Detective-sergeants Fordham and Robinson to the King's-cross Station, on the Underground Railway. At a quarter to ten that night we saw the prisoner standing near the corner of Caledonian-road, opposite the station, and Sergeant Fordham went across to him and took hold of him. I also took hold of him, and we put him into a four-wheeled cab. I said to him, "We are police-officers, and we apprehend you for being concerned with another man with breaking into some premises at Islington last night and stealing a quantity of satin; also on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mrs. Wright at Canonbury-terrace." After a short time the prisoner said, "I shan't say anything. I can prove what I am and what I do." We conveyed him to the Upper-street Police-station, where he was detained, his name being taken by the inspector on duty. He declined to give any address, but said he was a "hot-water fitter." The next day, the 20th, at a quarter to eleven, I and Inspector Glass saw the prisoner again, I said to him, "The inspector has directed me to ask you if you can refer me to any person who can prove where you were when Mrs. Wright was murdered at 19, Canonbury-terrace. It happened about ten minutes past three on the afternoon of May 16 last." He said, "Well, I can't say where I was. I think I was with my sister, Mrs. Swallow, at a confectioner's shop, Kingsbury-road, Neasden. I think I was there for about fourteen minutes. My friends can tell you where I was better than I can." At a quarter-past ten last night I saw the prisoner again. I showed him a carpet bag (produced), and said "This is the bag that was dropped by a man who was seen running away from Canonbury-terrace. I have obtained information that this bag belongs to you." He took it in his hand and examined it, and I said to him: "I have shown that bag to George Mack, of 14, Storey-street, Caledonian-road, and to Thomas Crook, of 26, Freeling-street. They both say that you had a bag like that, and that they believe it belongs to you." The prisoner became very pale and agitated, and after hesitating, said "Well; I admit that it is my bag—or rather it was mine. I sold it with some tools to a man in the Star and Garter Public-house, Caledonian-road. I don't know who he is, or how much I sold them for." I asked him if he could give any further information, and he said, "I can't tell you any more." Glennie made the above statement straight off, and not in answer to questions. This morning, at a quarter to eleven, I and the other officer saw the prisoner again, and asked whether he could give any further information or description of the man to whom he sold the bag of tools, and he said, "No; but I sold them the Friday after I left the Eagle Range and Foundry Works in Regent-street." When he was charged formally at the station with having been concerned in the murder the prisoner made no reply.

John Jones, of 16, [illegible]-lane, a carman, said: On a Wednesday afternoon in May, I was standing at the corner of Alwyne-road and Canonbury-road, and I saw a man walking down from the direction of Canonbury-terrace. He passed me, and after he had gone by about ten or fifteen yards I saw a lady coming from the same direction, and she called out twice to me "That man!" I asked her what he had done, and she did not say. I found that she could not speak English, and the man turned round and looked back, and as soon as he saw the lady he started running. He carried a bag on his shoulder, a similar bag to the one produced. I went a few yards after him, but turned back. I cannot positively swear to the man, but yesterday I picked the prisoner out from among sixteen other men at the Upper-street Police-station. He is very like the man I saw that Wednesday.

The prisoner was remanded till Thursday.

It is understood that the man Glennie has been identified by several witnesses as the individual wanted for the alleged murder of Mrs. Wright.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's Royal Mail steamer Rimutaka, which arrived at Plymouth yesterday, brought 12,513 carcases of mutton and 6,132 bags of wheat.

FURNISH ON NORMAN AND STACEY'S INSTALMENT SYSTEM.—[illegible]

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Season 1888.—Freeman Thomas's Seventh Annual Series of PROMENADE CONCERTS, THIS EVENING, at 7.45. [illegible] Smoking lounges in all parts of the house.

MISS ALICE WHITACRE will SING, THIS EVENING, Theme and Variations (Proch) and "Let Me Dream Again" (Sullivan), at FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.—Admission 1s.

MISS VAN HEDDEGHEM will SING, THIS EVENING, "Quando a te Lieta" ("Faust") (Gounod) and [illegible], at FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.—Admission 1s.

SIGNOR FOLI will SING, THIS EVENING, new song, "The Bellman" (Fred Cliffe) and "Here's a Health to His Majesty," at FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.—Admission 1s.

MR. CARRODUS (solo violin) will PLAY, THIS EVENING, "Moise in Egitto" (Rossini). [illegible] will play "The Wren," at FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.—Admission 1s.

FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS, COVENT-GARDEN.—The ORCHESTRA and the COLDSTREAM GUARDS BAND will PLAY, THIS EVENING: Overture, "Flying Dutchman" (Wagner); "Zampa" (Herold); selection, "Carmen" (Bizet); "Faust" (Gounod); [illegible] Box-office open ten to five.

THE ROSE QUEEN WALTZ, by A. G. Crowe, will be performed and SUNG by STEDMAN'S CHOIR for the [illegible] time THIS EVENING.—FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS, COVENT-GARDEN.

DRURY-LANE.—Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.—THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7.30, will be presented a new grand spectacular drama, entitled THE ARMADA, a romance of 1588, by Henry Hamilton and Augustus Harris.

THE ARMADA at DRURY-LANE.—Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, [illegible] and Harry Nicholls.

THE ARMADA.—Plymouth Sound. The Harvest Home. The Last Load. The Abduction.

THE ARMADA.—Spain. A Suspect of the Inquisition. The Attempt to Seize the "Vixen."

THE ARMADA.—Elizabeth's Court. The News of the Armada.

THE ARMADA.—The Cross at Charing, 1588. View of Westminster Abbey and Holbein's Gate. The Trained Bands. Enrolling the Volunteers. For Hearth and Home.

THE ARMADA.—The Game of Bowls on Plymouth Hoe. Realisation of the Picture by Seymour Lucas, A.R.A., under his kind supervision, and by the special permission of the Publisher. The Foe's in Sight.

THE ARMADA.—The Council of War Aboard the Admiral's Ship.

THE ARMADA.—The Fight off Calais. The Fire-ships. The Defeat of the Armada.

THE ARMADA.—The Spanish Inquisition. The Auto da Fé. The Rescue.

THE ARMADA.—Note.—The Spanish Inquisition [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Whitehall. A Royal Reward.

THE ARMADA.—The Thanksgiving at St. Paul's. Elizabeth's Triumphal Progress. God Save the Queen. God Save You, My People.

THE ARMADA, at DRURY-LANE, THIS (Saturday) EVENING. Box-office open daily, from ten to six.

CAPTAIN SWIFT.—TO-NIGHT.—"There is some soul of goodness in things evil."—Henry V.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the [illegible] play, by Mr. Haddon Chambers, entitled CAPTAIN SWIFT. [illegible] THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30.—Box-office open daily from ten till five. No fees.

MORNING PERFORMANCE of CAPTAIN SWIFT, THIS DAY (Saturday), Sept. 22, and following Saturday, at 2.30. Doors open at two o'clock.—HAYMARKET THEATRE.

ADELPHI.—A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.—TO-NIGHT, at eight, THE UNION JACK, by Henry Pettitt and Sydney Grundy. Great success. [illegible]

ADELPHI.—Mr. WILLIAM TERRISS as JACK MEDWAY, in THE UNION JACK, TO-NIGHT, at eight. [illegible]

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—Mr. Charles Cartwright, [illegible]

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—Miss Millward, Miss Helen Forsyth, Miss Olga Nethersole, [illegible]

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—"A stirring melodrama, containing incidents of both naval and military life."—Times. [illegible]

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—"An honest, [illegible]"

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—"The energy and enterprise of the Brothers Gatti [illegible]"

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK, TO-NIGHT, at eight. Preceded, at 7.15, by THE LOTTERY TICKET. [illegible]

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. Henry Irving.—DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE, TO-NIGHT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Last Nine Performances of DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—THIS DAY, at two, and TO-NIGHT, at nine, Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD in DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—At nine, Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD in DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. Preceded, at eight, by LESBIA, classical comedy, in one act. LESBIA, Miss BEATRICE CAMERON. [illegible]

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MONDAY, Oct. 1, A PARISIAN ROMANCE. [illegible] Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as THE BARON CHEVRIAL.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Miss Grace Hawthorne; Manager, Mr. W. W. Kelly.—TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, THE STILL ALARM. [illegible]

MATINEE of THE STILL ALARM, TO-DAY, and Every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30. [illegible]—PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—"The Engine House Scene is the most realistic and best-managed scene of the kind that has ever been produced."—Vide The Daily Telegraph. [illegible]

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Lessee and Manageress, Miss Agnes Hewitt.—TO-NIGHT, at eight, THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. [illegible] Mr. HENRY NEVILLE [illegible]

OLYMPIC.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.—TO-NIGHT, and Every Evening, at eight.—Mr. HENRY NEVILLE as BOB BRIERLY. At 7.15, Comedietta.—Matinee, To-day (Saturday), at 2.30.

OLYMPIC.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.—TO-NIGHT, and Every Evening, at eight.—Mr. W. H. DENNY as JIM DALTON. At 7.15, Comedietta.—Matinee, To-day (Saturday), at 2.30.

OLYMPIC.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.—TO-NIGHT, and Every Evening, at eight.—Miss AGNES HEWITT as MAY EDWARDS. At 7.15, Comedietta.—Matinee, To-day (Saturday), at 2.30.

OLYMPIC.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.—TO-NIGHT, and Every Evening, at eight.—Miss JENNIE LEE ("JO") as SAM WILLOUGHBY. At 7.15, Comedietta.—Matinee, To-day (Saturday), at 2.30.

STRAND THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr. Willie Edouin.—EVERY EVENING, at 7.45 o'clock, KLEPTOMANIA, farcical comedy, in three acts, by Mark Melford, author of "Turned Up," with the following cast: [illegible] Followed by, at 9.30, ALADDIN, burlesque by H. J. Byron [illegible] New music, new dances, new scenery. Box-office now open.—STRAND THEATRE.

ALADDIN.—Miss ALICE ATHERTON as ALADDIN, TO-NIGHT, at 9.30. KLEPTOMANIA, at 7.45.

STRAND THEATRE.—COMEDY and BURLESQUE, the old Strand bill, TO-NIGHT.

ALADDIN.—Misses Grace Huntley, Susie Vaughan, Lillie Bryer, TO-NIGHT, at 9.30. KLEPTOMANIA, at 7.45.

STRAND THEATRE.—BURLESQUE and COMEDY, the old Strand bill, TO-NIGHT.

ALADDIN.—Messrs. Albert Chevalier, J. Halliwell, W. Lugg, Albert Sims, TO-NIGHT, at 9.30. KLEPTOMANIA, at 7.45.

STRAND THEATRE.—New Song by Robert Martin, TO-NIGHT.

ALADDIN.—Mr. WILLIE EDOUIN, as the WIDOW TWANKEY, at 9.30. KLEPTOMANIA, at 7.45.

GLOBE.—Mr. Edgar Bruce and Miss Edith Woodworth, Lessees and Managers.—TO-NIGHT, at eight, FROU-FROU.

FROU-FROU.—TO-NIGHT, at eight. Doors 7.40. Carriages 11.0. Box-office ten to five. Telephone 2,614. Business Manager, Mr. W. H. Griffiths.

FROU-FROU.—TO-NIGHT, at eight.—Miss EDITH WOODWORTH as FROU-FROU, by particular request (for special performances).—GLOBE THEATRE.

FROU-FROU.—TO-NIGHT, at eight.—Mr. William Farren, Mr. Arthur Elwood, Mr. Fred Terry, Mr. Gilbert Farquhar, Mr. Forbes Dawson, Mr. C. Kent. The play produced under the direction of Mr. Henry Neville.

FROU-FROU.—TO-NIGHT, at eight.—Miss Marie De Grey, Miss Henrietta Lindley, Miss Rose Evelyn, Miss Margaret Terry, Miss Minnie Terry.—Seats may now be booked at the theatre and libraries.—GLOBE THEATRE.

VAUDEVILLE.—Mr. Thomas Thorne, Sole Lessee and Manager.—REOPENS MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Sept. 24. At 8.30, the successful comedy, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, by Robert Buchanan. Mr. Thomas Thorne and original company. Preceded by, at 7.45, an original one act play, entitled THE BROTHERS. Box-office open 10 to 5.30.

JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART.—150th Time.—Mr. THOMAS THORNE as Parson ADAMS, MONDAY NEXT, Sept. 24, at 8.30.—VAUDEVILLE.

JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART.—150th Time.—Mr. WILLIAM RIGNOLD as Sir GEORGE WILSON, MONDAY NEXT, at 8.30.—VAUDEVILLE.

JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART.—150th Time.—Mr. FRED. THORNE as LLEWELLYN AP GRIFFITH, MONDAY NEXT, at 8.30.—VAUDEVILLE.

JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART.—150th Time.—Mr. CYRIL MAUDE as Lord FELLAMAR, MONDAY NEXT, at 8.30.—VAUDEVILLE.

JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART.—150th Time.—Messrs. J. S. BLYTHE, Scott Buist, F. Grove, and Frank Gillmore, MONDAY NEXT, at 8.30.—VAUDEVILLE.

JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART.—150th Time.—Mr. H. B. CONWAY as JOSEPH ANDREWS, MONDAY NEXT, Sept. 24, at 8.30.—VAUDEVILLE.

JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART.—150th Time.—Miss KATE RORKE as FANNY GOODWILL.—MONDAY NEXT, Sept. 24, at 8.30.—VAUDEVILLE.

JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART.—150th Time.—Miss GLADYS HOMFREY as Mrs. ADAMS.—MONDAY NEXT, Sept. 24, at 8.30.—VAUDEVILLE.

JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART.—150th Time.—Misses BANISTER, Rosie Harrison, Ruby M'Neill, Bowman, [illegible], and Grace Arnold.—MONDAY NEXT, Sept. 24, at 8.30.—VAUDEVILLE.

JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART.—150th Time.—Miss VANE as LADY BOOBY.—MONDAY NEXT, Sept. 24, at 8.30.—VAUDEVILLE.

JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART.—150th Time.—MONDAY NEXT, Sept. 24, at 8.30.—VAUDEVILLE.

OPERA COMIQUE.—Lessee and Manager, F. J. Harris. Will re-open on THURSDAY NEXT, Sept. 27, with a new comic opera, entitled CARINA.

CARINA.—Music by Julia Woolf. Libretto by E. L. Blanchard and Cunningham Bridgeman. Musical Conductor, Auguste van Biene. Produced by Charles Harris.

CARINA.—Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Doree, Jessica Dene, Flora Wilkins, Harvey, and [illegible]. Dances by Madame Auguste and Miss Fisher. [illegible]

CARINA.—Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, Oates, Eric Thorne, Hallen, and Charles Collette. [illegible]

OPERA COMIQUE.—Specially redecorated, upholstered, and re-seated for this production. Magnificent scenery by Telbin and Ryan. [illegible] Box-office now open, from ten till five.

GAIETY THEATRE.—SHE.—A Great Success.—Manageress, Miss Sophie Eyre.

GAIETY.—SHE.—A Great Success.—TO-NIGHT, and Every Evening, at eight, a romantic play from the celebrated novel of H. Rider Haggard.—Box-office open daily from ten till six. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s.—Manager, Mr. Eugene C. Stafford.

GAIETY.—SHE.—Miss SOPHIE EYRE as SHE.

GAIETY.—SHE.—MATINEE, TO-DAY, at 2.30.

GAIETY.—SHE.—For cast see under clock.

COURT THEATRE.—Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.—Will OPEN under the management of Mrs. John Wood on MONDAY, Sept. 24. The new theatre, which is of fireproof construction, has been built by Messrs. Holliday and Greenwood from design of Mr. Walter Emden, and is supplied throughout with electric light by Messrs. Sharp and Kent. It has been provided with a fireproof curtain and patent exit doors. Every endeavour having been made on the part of the management to ensure the safety and promote the comfort of the public, the new theatre, which has been erected next to the Sloane-square Station of the District Railway, will be found even more convenient to visitors than was the old one.

COURT THEATRE.—By special arrangement with Mr. JOHN HARE, who will himself appear, the opening production will be an English version of MM. Bisson and Mars' farcical comedy, in three acts, "Les Surprises du Divorce," adapted by Sydney Grundy, and entitled

MAMMA. First Time MONDAY, Sept. 24, at 8.45.

MAMMA, at 8.45, will be acted by Mr. John Hare, Mr. Charles Groves, Mr. Eric Lewis, and Mr. Arthur Cecil; Miss Annie Hughes, Miss Filippi, Miss Caldwell, Miss Brough, and Mrs. John Wood. The new scenery by Mr. William Harford. Musical Director, Mr. Andrew Levey.—Box-office now open, from ten to five. Telephone 4431. No fees.—COURT THEATRE.

COURT THEATRE.—MAMMA will be preceded, at eight o'clock, by an original play, in one act (for the first time), by Charles Thomas, entitled HERMINE, in which will appear Messrs. H. Cathcart, Sydney Brough, Eric Lewis, W. H. Quinton; and Mesdames M. Caldwell and Florence Wood. Doors open 7.30.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—A FAIR BIGAMIST, new play, in four acts, by C. Burford, THIS EVENING, at 8.30. For cast see under clock.

A FAIR BIGAMIST, TO-NIGHT.—ROYALTY THEATRE.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at nine, a new farcical comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. Lestocq and Walter Everard. For special cast see under clock. Preceded by, at eight, THE SPY.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. Bradley.

MR. W. S. PENLEY.—UNCLES AND AUNTS.

THE REFEREE says: "Can you fancy Penley making love, or conjure up a vision of him equipped for lawn tennis? You smile at the thought; see him and hear him, and you will roar."

MR. W. S. PENLEY.—EVERY EVENING.

UNCLES AND AUNTS.—MATINEE, TO-DAY (Saturday), at three o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. Chas. Wyndham.—BETSY, the celebrated Criterion comedy, by F. C. Burnand, THIS EVENING, at nine, with the original cast (see under clock). Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER.—Doors open 7.45. Box-office open from ten a.m. till ten p.m. N.B.—Stage and auditorium lighted entirely by electricity.

BETSY.—TO-NIGHT.—CRITERION THEATRE.

MATINEE of BETSY, THIS DAY (Saturday), at three. Doors open 2.30.—CRITERION THEATRE.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.—PEPITA.

PEPITA.—MATINEE, TO-DAY (Saturday), and Every Saturday, at two.

PEPITA.—The Two Generals duet, "My Excellent Friend," encored six times nightly.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.—"Pepita."—Under the Management of Messrs. Auguste Van Biene and Horace Lingard.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, will be performed Lecocq's celebrated comic opera, PEPITA. For cast see under clock. Dances by Madame Katti Lanner. Principal dancer, Mdlle. Hoby. Box-office (Mr. Hentz) open from ten to five.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'Oyly Carte. TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, THE MIKADO, Japanese opera, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan. At 7.30, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE.—Box-office open from nine a.m. till eleven p.m.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO, THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, until further notice, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2.30.

SAVOY.—LAST NIGHTS of THE MIKADO.

AVENUE.—Manager Mr. H. Watkin.—Autumn and Winter Season, 1888-1889.—THE OLD GUARD.—This celebrated and justly popular comic opera was withdrawn last July, in the very zenith of its success, owing to arrangements which had been made many months previously for its introduction to the principal provincial theatres, where it has been received with an enthusiasm almost unparalleled. The company, having completed a most successful march through England, Scotland, and Wales, will return to their old quarters (the Avenue Theatre) on MONDAY, Oct. 1, and will be supported by the following powerful cast: Mr. J. J. Dallas, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. M. H. Graham, Mr. L. Roche, and Mr. Arthur Roberts; Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss Carrie Coote, Miss Woodford, and Miss Annie Halford. The chorus and orchestra will be considerably augmented under the direction of Mr. John Crook. Preceded by a new Operetta composed by Mr. John Crook, entitled QUITS. During the recess the theatre has been entirely redecorated, upholstered, and thoroughly renovated, the electric light has also been installed throughout the building, both before and behind the curtain, a new act drop is being painted, and no expense will be spared to make this theatre one of the most comfortable and cosy in London. "Nadgy," the new opera comique by Chassaigne, is in active rehearsal, and will be produced on an elaborate scale during the autumn, due notice of which will be given.—Box-office open on Monday next and daily from 10.30 till five o'clock, where seats may be secured for the opening and following nights, also at all the libraries.

PRINCE of WALES'.—Mr. Horace Sedger, Lessee and Manager.—DOROTHY, the successful Comedy Opera, by B. C. Stephenson and Alfred Cellier, under the direction of Mr. H. J. Leslie, by arrangement with Mr. Horace Sedger, EVERY EVENING, at 8.30 punctually. For cast see under clock. Preceded, at 7.45, by WARRANTED BURGLAR-PROOF. Musical Director, Ivan Caryll.—Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from ten till five.

DOROTHY.—[illegible] PERFORMANCE, TO-NIGHT.

DOROTHY.—MATINEE TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. Edward Terry.—The safest and coolest theatre in London. Constructed entirely with concrete and iron. Absolutely fireproof. Lighted throughout with Electricity.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, A. W. Pinero's latest and greatest success, SWEET LAVENDER. Doors open eight. Carriages at eleven.—Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from ten to five. Telephone 3,732.

SWEET LAVENDER.—190th Time.—Mr. EDWARD TERRY as DICK PHENYL.—TERRY'S THEATRE.

SWEET LAVENDER.—Messrs. Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, Bernard Gould, T. C. Valentine, Sant Matthews; Mesdames Eva Wilson, Maude Millett, M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison.—TERRY'S THEATRE.

MATINEES of SWEET LAVENDER EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.—TERRY'S THEATRE.

SURREY THEATRE.—THIS and following EVENINGS, at 7.30, the celebrated drama, THE GOLDEN LADDER, by G. R. Sims and Wilson Barrett. New scenery, &c. [illegible]

PAVILION THEATRE.—"Golden Ladder."—Immense success.—TO-NIGHT, and Every Evening, at 7.30, the successful West-end drama, THE GOLDEN LADDER (by special arrangement with the authors, G. R. Sims and Wilson Barrett). Original scenery and effects. Powerful cast of characters. Every Evening at 7.30 "Golden Ladder."

BRIGHTON THEATRE ROYAL.—Proprietress, Mrs. Nye Chart.—TO-DAY, at two and 7.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART; Mr. T. Thorne and Vaudeville Company. Special Matinee, Thursday, at 2.30, "Betsy." Criterion Company.

MR. THOMAS THORNE and Vaudeville Company in JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, TO-NIGHT, THEATRE ROYAL, BRIGHTON. Reopen Vaudeville Theatre Monday next, Sept. 24.

CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY in DUBLIN.—The Daily Express of Sept. 17, 1888, says: [illegible] The Dublin season, which inaugurated the company's tour, has not passed without many points of interest. The chief of these have been, of course, the revival of Meyerbeer's grand romantic opera, 'Robert the Devil,' mounted on a scale of magnificence which did infinite credit to the managerial enterprise, and Balfe's 'Puritan's Daughter,' which was given three times with the full effect of which the work was capable. It was unfortunate that the sudden illness of Miss Groll (who only appeared on the first night of the season), which necessitated her seeking change of air in Germany, rendered it impossible for Halevy's 'La Juive' to be produced, as was generally anticipated. Miss Fanny Moody, it may be said, at once took up the principal role, but of course it was impossible for her to work up so arduous an undertaking in the time."

MR. HENRY IRVING, Miss MARION TERRY, and Lyceum Company, THEATRE ROYAL, GLASGOW, TO-NIGHT, THE BELLS and ROBERT MACAIRE. Lyceum Theatre, Edinburgh, Sept. 24.

DOROTHY PROVINCIAL TOUR.—Henry J. Leslie's Opera Company.—THEATRE ROYAL, BIRMINGHAM, TO-NIGHT. [illegible] Performance.

MR. WILSON BARRETT on Tour with his London Company, PRINCE of WALES' THEATRE, BIRMINGHAM, until SEPT. 29.

MR. J. L. TOOLE and Company.—LIVERPOOL, TO-NIGHT.

PEPITA and FALKA COMPANIES.—TO-NIGHT, PEPITA ([illegible] Time), SHEFFIELD; FALKA ([illegible] Time), OLDHAM. "Pepita," at Toole's, To-night.—Messrs. Auguste Van Biene and Horace Lingard, Proprietors and Managers.

MR. CHARLES WYNDHAM, Miss MARY MOORE, and COMPANY in DAVID GARRICK, THEATRE ROYAL, YORK, THIS EVENING (for one night only).

MARIE ROZE OPERA COMPANY.—Provincial Concert Tour.—RICHMOND, TO-DAY; Halifax, Monday; Huddersfield, Tuesday; Scarborough, Wednesday.—Under the direction of Mr. N. Vert, 6, Cork-street, London, W.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY, Limited (Incorporated 1856), Nos. 62 and 63, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, W.C.
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Deeds and plate stored in specially constructed fireproof rooms.
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MONEY.—The REAL and PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY (Limited), established 1861, make immediate ADVANCES upon any approved security, repayable by instalments or otherwise, at moderate interest. Bills discounted.—G. J. SHIPWAY, Secretary, 2, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

MONEY LENT, repayable by easy instalments, without publicity, fees, or delay, on personal security, furniture, reversions, &c.—Before applying elsewhere write or see Mr. MARSHALL, 252, Goswell-road, E.C.

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THE UNITED KINGDOM SWITCHBACK RAILWAYS (Limited).—The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 24th inst., for London, and on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., for the country.
C. MOUNTCASTLE, Secretary.
5, John-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY of CANADA.—Notice is Hereby Given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, so far as regards the PERPETUAL FOUR PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED DEBENTURE STOCK, will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 27th September instant. Warrants for the interest accrued to the 30th September will be forwarded on the 11th October next to all proprietors of this stock, registered in the books of the company on the 27th September.—By order, J. B. RENTON, Secretary.
Dashwood House, 9, New Broad-street, London, E.C.
21st September, 1888.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, and ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—Messrs. J. S. Morgan and Co. beg to give Notice to the holders of Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway Shares (both Common and Preferred) that, in order to secure a proper representation for the interests of the European shareholders in the management of the property and to concentrate their voting power in an available form, they are prepared to receive on deposit SHARES in the company, to be TRANSFERRED into their names, and to issue against them their own certificates.
Holders depositing their shares will consequently receive a certificate from Messrs. J. S. Morgan and Co. representing the number of shares surrendered. This certificate may at any time be exchanged at the counting house of Messrs. J. S. Morgan and Co. for negotiable shares. Thirty days' notice, however, may be required to meet the delay incurred in the transmission of shares to America for registration.
Dividends declared upon the shares of the company will be paid by Messrs. J. S. Morgan and Co. to the holders of their certificates on production of the same.
A charge of 1s. per share, payable at the time of deposit, will be made, which will cover all charges, including insurance to and from America.
No. 22, Old Broad-street, E.C., London, 19th September, 1888.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.—At the request of shareholders largely interested in the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway, the English Association of American Bond and Share Holders (Limited) call a PUBLIC MEETING of the shareholders in that railway, to be held at the TERMINUS HOTEL, Cannon-street, London, on TUESDAY NEXT, September 25th, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering the position of the company, and of appointing a London committee to represent the English interests.
THOS. LINDLEY, Secretary.
The English Association of American Bond and Share Holders (Limited), 5 and 6, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C., 19th September, 1888.

TO CREDITORS of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. In liquidation.—The New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited) is prepared to PURCHASE admitted CLAIMS on the Oriental Bank Corporation in Liquidation, at 12s. 6d. in the pound for immediate cash, or at 13s. in the pound payment in the Corporation's Three and a Half Perpetual Debenture Stock.
Particulars and forms will be supplied on application by the Head Office, 40, Threadneedle-street, London; the West-end Agency, 25, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, S.W.; or by the Managers of the Bank's Branches in Scotland, 23, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, and 2, Panmure-street, Dundee.

BOROUGH of ROCHDALE.—The Corporation are prepared to BORROW MONEY [illegible] They are also prepared to issue 3½ per cent. redeemable stock at the price of £100. Applications to be made to the Borough Treasurer at the Town Hall, Rochdale.—By order,
ZACH. MELLOR, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Rochdale, Sept. 7, 1888.

BOROUGH of SHEFFIELD.—The Corporation of Sheffield are prepared to receive LOANS of £100 and upwards on mortgage at £3 per cent. per annum, subject to six months' notice.
Applications to be made to
BENJAMIN JONES, Borough Accountant.
Bridge-street, Sheffield, July 27, 1888.

HONG KONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.—FORTY-SIXTH REPORT of the Court of Directors to the Ordinary Half-Yearly General Meeting of shareholders, held at the City Hall, Hong Kong, 25th August, 1888.
To the Proprietors of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
GENTLEMEN—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the bank, and balance-sheet for the half-year ending 30th June last.
The net profits for that period, including [illegible] balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to $720,441.36, [illegible]
From this sum the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of £1 10s. per share, which will absorb $400,000.
The difference in exchange between 4s. 6d., the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 3s., the rate of the day, amounts to $200,000.
They recommend transferring $100,000 to the credit of the reserve fund, which will then stand at [illegible]
The balance of [illegible] to be carried to new profit and loss account.
Directors.—Mr. Hoppius has resigned on leaving the colony. The directors have invited Mr. N. A. Siebs to fill the vacant seat. His appointment requires confirmation of the meeting.
Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by the Honourable Phineas Ryrie and Mr. Fullarton Henderson.
JOHN BELL-IRVING, Chairman.
Hong Kong, 7th August, 1888.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, 30TH JUNE, 1888.

LIABILITIES.

Paid-up capital		[illegible]
Reserve fund		[illegible]
Marine insurance account		[illegible]
Notes in circulation	[illegible]	
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills payable (including drafts on London bankers and short sight drawings on London Office against bills receivable and bullion shipments)		[illegible]
Profit and loss account		[illegible]
		[illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash		[illegible]
Investments, viz.: [illegible] Two-and-Three-quarter per Cent. Consols. [illegible] Three per Cent. Indian Government Sterling Loan. The above lodged with the Bank of England as a special London reserve	[illegible]	
[illegible] Indian Four per Cent. Government Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills discounted, loans, and credits		[illegible]
Bills receivable		[illegible]
Bank premises		[illegible]
Dead stock		[illegible]
		[illegible]

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, 30TH JUNE, 1888.

Dr.

To amounts written off: Remuneration to directors		$10,000.00
To dividend account: £1 10s. per share on 60,000 shares—£90,000 @ 4s. 6d.		400,000.00
To dividend adjustment account: Difference in exchange between 4s. 6d., the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 3s., the current rate of the day		200,000.00
To reserve fund		100,000.00
To balance carried forward to next half-year		[illegible]
		$720,441.36

Cr.

By balance of Undivided Profits, 31st December, 1887	[illegible]	
By amount of net profits for the six months ending 30th June, 1888, after deducting all expenses and interest paid and due	[illegible]	
		$720,441.36

RESERVE FUND.

To balance on 30th June, 1888	[illegible]
	[illegible]
By balance on 31st December, 1887	[illegible]
By amount transferred from profit and loss account	100,000.00
	[illegible]

J. BELL-IRVING,
H. L. DALRYMPLE, } Directors.
J. S. MOSES,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
W. GASKELL, Acting Chief Accountant.
We have compared the above statements with the books, vouchers, and securities at the Head Office, and with the returns from the various branches and agencies, and have found the same to be correct.
P. RYRIE,
F. HENDERSON, } Auditors.
Hong Kong, 7th August, 1888.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROFESSOR LEONE LEVI, Deceased.—Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Victoria, chapter 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the law of property and to relieve trustees," Notice is Hereby Given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the ESTATE of LEONE LEVI, late of 21, Highbury-grove, in the county of Middlesex, and No. 5, Crown-office-row, Temple, in the City of London, Barrister-at-Law, deceased (who died on the 7th day of May, 1888, and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 17th day of July, 1888, by Adam Young, John Neill Boyd, and James Ritchie, the executors therein named), are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us, the undersigned, the solicitors for the said executors, on or before the 31st day of October next, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice, and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 19th day of September, 1888.
BEISH and HOWELL, 60, Watling-street, E.C., Solicitors for the Executors.

HENRY CHARLES CHURCHMAN, Deceased.—Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the law of property and to relieve trustees," Notice is Hereby Given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the ESTATE of HENRY CHARLES CHURCHMAN, late of Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, deceased (who died on the 5th day of July, 1888, and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of her Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 14th day of September, 1888, by William Turner, of Ipswich, auctioneer and surveyor; Henry Eade Churchman, of 65 and 66, Chancery-lane, London, solicitor; and Frank Turner, of 7, Mincing-lane, in the City of London, tea broker, the executors named in the said will), are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to the undersigned, on or before the 14th day of October, 1888, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice, and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 20th day of September, 1888.
LEWIS and CHURCHMAN, 65 and 66, Chancery-lane, W.C., Solicitors for the said Executors.

MRS. ELIZABETH WHITE, Deceased.—Pursuant to the Act of Parliament of the 22 and 23 Vic., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the law of property and to relieve trustees," Notice is Hereby Given, that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the ESTATE of ELIZABETH WHITE, late of Shotteswell, in the county of Warwick, Widow, deceased (who died on the 30th day of December, 1887, and whose will was proved in the Birmingham District Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice on the 26th day of April, 1888, by John Garrett, the surviving executor therein named), are required to send in particulars of their debts, claims, and demands against the estate of the said Elizabeth White, to us, the undersigned, Munton, Stockton, and Co., of Banbury, the solicitors to the said executor, on or before the 25th day of October next, after which day the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said testatrix among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims, and demands of which he shall then have had notice, and he will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose debt, claim, or demand he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.
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"I feel duty bound to inform you of the wonderful effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture on me. I have had sufferer over two years of a severe nature. I first consulted the best medical aid I could possibly procure for over six months, till my means were run out, and with a sad heart I was compelled to come into the workhouse hospital, where I now am. I had been here 18 months, and my legs gradually got worse. I began to think they would never get better, till about five months ago I read in a copy of the Hull, East Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire Times of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and I determined that when I could raise the means I would try it; so I commenced to deprive myself of little necessaries till at length I had raised eleven shillings. I got my sister to purchase me a large bottle. She brought me one in on May 4, and to my surprise she brought me 1s. 9d. back, which enabled me to purchase two small pots of your Miraculous Salve. I commenced to use the Blood Mixture on May 7. I then had five wounds on the left leg, one very large on the ankle-bone, one on the shin about the size of half-a-crown, and three on the calf almost as large. The right leg was somewhat similar, but there were three sores which I thought would break into one, but all are perfectly healed up now but one small place on the left ankle about the size of a shilling. There are 15 patients in the ward that I am in, and they were surprised to see my legs when I had taken the mixture a week, and there are three of them now using it. I am very sorry, indeed, that I cannot purchase another bottle. You may judge for yourself how I am fixed, after being in here 18 months. My sister, Mrs. Bulmer, lives at No. 26, Grimsby-lane, Market-place, Hull, and if you would kindly send me a small quantity of your Mixture to the above address I should be able to get it, and I shall never forget you as long as I live.—Yours faithfully, "EDWARD STATHERS.
"No. 8 Ward, Anlaby-road Workhouse Hospital, Hull, June 13, 1888."
LATER.
"I write to let you know how I am getting on. I received the bottle of Mixture you sent me, and the wounds are now completely healed up. I will be out of here in a few days, and get to work, which is already promised me. I am going to reside at my sister's, Mrs. Bulmer. If you wish to use this case for the benefit of other poor sufferers, do so. The results of your Mixture is really wonderful.—I remain, your thankful servant,
June 30, 1888. "EDWARD STATHERS."
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Messrs. A. John and Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, write under date June 5, 1888, as follows:—"Dr. Mookund Lall, Hon. Surgeon to his Excellency the Viceroy of India, prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote our London agents, asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."
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For the greater convenience of the general public and private residents at the WEST-END, the Proprietors have opened a BRANCH OFFICE at the above address for the RECEIPT of ADVERTISEMENTS and SALE of the PAPER.
Replies to advertisements can be received, and either called for or forwarded by post, to suit the convenience of advertisers.
Announcements of Evening Parties, Balls, and Meetings, to be inserted under the head of "Arrangements," will be received up to seven o'clock, and will be charged at the rate of 10s. 6d. each.
Paragraphs of the same character in the body of the Paper, not under the head "Arrangements," will be charged One Guinea each.

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The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of Aug. 25, 1888, says of APOLLINARIS ("The Queen of Table Waters"): "The annual consumption of this favourite beverage affords a striking proof of the widespread demand which exists for table water of absolute purity, and it is satisfactory to find that, wherever one travels, in either hemisphere, it is to be met with; it is ubiquitous, and should be known as the cosmopolitan table water. 'Quod ab omnibus quod ubique.'"

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.
THIS EVENING, at 7.30, THE ARMADA. Mesdames Emery, Bruce, James, Neilson, and Milton; Messrs. Boyne, Lablache, Gardiner, Stevens, Beaumont, Dawson, Dallas, Calhaem, Robins, Dobell, West, Cridge, Harrison, Winter, FitzDavis, Parkes, Denvil, Thomas, Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, CAPTAIN SWIFT. Mr. Tree, Messrs. Macklin, Kemble, Fuller Mellish, Allan, Harwood, Harrison, and Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.50, THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.
THIS EVENING, at 8, THE UNION JACK. William Terriss, Messrs. Cartwright, Beveridge, Shine, Cautley, Lennox, Russell, &c.; Miss Millward, Mesdames Forsyth, Nethersole, Drummond, Bufton, and Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Mr. Henry Irving.
THIS DAY, at 2 and 9, DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. Mr. Richard Mansfield, Messrs. Harkins, Sullivan, Crompton, Frankau, Burrows, and Vivian; Mrs. Sol-Smith, Miss Sheridan, Miss Beatrice Cameron. At 8, LESBIA. Miss Cameron, as Lesbia.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Miss Grace Hawthorne. Manager, Mr. W. W. Kelly.
THIS DAY, at 2.30 and 7.45, THE STILL ALARM. Messrs. Harry Lacy, Harry Parker, W. L. Abingdon, Bassett Roe, George Shelton, [illegible], and E. W. Gardiner; Mesdames Grace Hawthorne, Cicely Richards, Ida Bernard, and Fannie Leslie.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Manageress, Miss Sophie Eyre.
THIS EVENING, at 8, SHE. Miss Eyre, Misses Fanny Enson, Elliott, Enid Leslie, Wilson, Vyse, Graves, and Miss Mary Rorke; Messrs. Julian Cross, Edmund Gurney, H. Maxwell, James East, Glyn, Wynn, and Edmund Maurice.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manageress, Miss Agnes Hewitt.
THIS DAY, at 2.30 and 8, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Mr. Henry Neville, [illegible], W. H. Denny, Miss Jennie Lee, Mrs. Huntley, Miss Ferrers, and Miss Agnes Hewitt. At 7.15, Comedietta.

STRAND THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 7.45, KLEPTOMANIA. Followed by, at 9.45, ALADDIN. Miss Alice Atherton, Mesdames Susie Vaughan, Grace Huntley, Lillie Bryer, Lilian Millward, V. Bennett, Madge Johnstone; Messrs. C. S. Fawcett, Albert Chevalier, W. Lugg, Albert Sims, J. Halliwell, and Mr. Willie Edouin.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers, Mr. E. Bruce and Miss Edith Woodworth.
THIS EVENING, at 8, FROU-FROU. Messrs. W. Farren, Arthur Elwood, Fred Terry, G. Farquhar, F. Dawson, C. Kent; Mesdames Edith Woodworth, Henrietta Lindley, R. Evelyn, Margaret Terry, Minnie Terry, and Marie de Grey.

ROYALTY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, A FAIR BIGAMIST. Messrs. F. Norwood, H. Bayntun, Sydney Price, A. Knight, G. Gratton; Mesdames Houston, Elphinstone, C. Crell, L. Seccombe, and Rose Murray.

COMEDY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 9, UNCLES AND AUNTS. Messrs. W. S. Penley, C. Groves, W. Draycott, W. F. Hawtrey, W. Everard, and W. Lestocq; Misses C. Grahame, Daly, Elton, Lee, and V. Featherston. At 8, THE SPY. Messrs. W. F. Hawtrey, W. Draycott, and A. G. Andrews; [illegible], Misses Scarlett and Featherston.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. Chas. Wyndham.
THIS EVENING, at 9, BETSY. Messrs. W. Blakeley, H. Standing, A. Maltby, A. Boucicault, and Geo. Giddens; Mesdames Rose Saker, F. Robertson, E. Terriss, F. Moore, E. Penrose, and Lottie Venne. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Lessee, Mr. J. L. Toole.
THIS EVENING, at 8.15, PEPITA. Mesdames Wadman, Kate Cutler, Alma Stanley; Messrs. Horace Lingard, Louis Kelleher, Walter Marnock, Frank Seymour, Letton Grey, &c.

SAVOY THEATRE.
THIS DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, THE MIKADO. Messrs. G. Grossmith, R. Barrington, R. Temple, R. Cummings, and J. G. Robertson; Mesdames G. Ulmar, Jessie Bond, S. Grey, and Rosina Brandram. At 7.30, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.
THIS DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, DOROTHY. Mesdames Marie Tempest, F. Perry, H. Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, E. Griffin, and C. Hayden Coffin. 7.45, WARRANTED BURGLAR-PROOF.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Mr. Edward Terry.
THIS DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER. Messrs. Edward Terry, A. Bishop, B. Thomas, Valentine, B. Gould, F. Kerr, S. Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, C. Addison, M. Millett, Eva Wilson.

BRITANNIA THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 7, TEMPEST-TOSSED. Misses O. Webb, D'Almaine, Howe, Pettifer, Morgan; Messrs. A. Syms, J. B. Howe, W. Steadman, E. Newbound, W. Gardiner, J. Munro, [illegible], Moss, Beaumont, Incidentals, Pettie Randall, Clark and Allen, Fred Newby. THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
THIS DAY, at 3 and 7.30 (in Concert Hall and Theatre), Fratelli Prandi's Marionettes, [illegible] and THE LIVING SKELETON. At 4.30 and 9, The Neapolitan Mandolinists.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

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AMOUNTS TO AN AVERAGE WHICH, IF TESTED,
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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

Our Vienna correspondent draws attention to the Turco-Greek dispute, which appears to be assuming a serious aspect, but is of opinion that nothing will come of it provided Russia does not interfere.

Telegraphing from St. Petersburg, our correspondent states that insurrections in Bulgaria, due to Russian sympathisers, may be expected shortly.

A telegram from Brussels says that the Government of the Congo Free State has received intelligence confirming the murder of Major Barttelot, and also news of the death of Mr. Jameson, the second in command of the Stanley Rescue Expedition, from fever.

Patrick Kelly, a sailor, was tried at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for the wilful murder of two of his shipmates, John Chapman and John Parry, on board the British ship The Erin. It appeared that while the vessel was on a voyage to New York the prisoner entered the forecastle where his comrades were sleeping in their bunks, and deliberately stabbed them to the heart. The facts were not denied, but a plea of insanity was set up. On this point the jury were unable to agree, and after several hours' deliberation were discharged. The case will be submitted to a fresh jury to-day.

At the West Ham Police-court, yesterday, a man named George Muspratt was charged with assaulting his three children, all under the age of twelve. It was stated that the accused came home "the worse for liquor," and, without giving any reason, violently beat the children with the buckle-end of a belt. One of them, so the surgeon deposed, fainted several times from loss of blood. The prisoner was sent to gaol for six months.

Henry Glennie, who refused his address, was charged on suspicion, at the Clerkenwell Police-court yesterday, with being concerned with others in the wilful murder of Mrs. Frances Maria Wright, aged seventy-one, at her residence, Canonbury-terrace, in May last. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

Robert Day, a Norfolk farmer, was fined £12 and costs, at the Guildhall Police-court yesterday, for sending the carcase of a diseased pig to the Central Market. At the same court, John William Friend, a Deptford butcher, was fined £15 for having in his possession a quarter of beef in a diseased condition.

Two labourers of Loughton were summoned at the Epping Petty Sessions yesterday for infringing the Epping Forest bye-laws by hunting and chasing a deer with intent to kill it. They were fined £5 each.

Prices receded in the Stock Markets, on the withdrawal of £158,000 in gold from the Bank for Buenos Ayres and the approach of the settlement. American, Canadian, and English railways were flat, except Brighton "A," which advanced about 2 per cent. Mexican (Vera Cruz) issues improved. Some of the foreign Government bonds were in request, and others relapsed. Consols declined 3-16 for the account. Copper and diamond shares were higher.

"I do not doubt that we, each in his own way and in his own place, will be able to secure this result, and that in that way we may perhaps in the end succeed in raising out of the clash of parties which has been brought about by the unfortunate action of Mr. GLADSTONE a party which is greater than all other parties, a party which shall have national interests, national security, and national faith as the only watchwords to which it owes its existence." In these, the concluding words of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's last speech at Bradford, we may some of us find an element of hopefulness of which the speaker himself was, perhaps, not fully conscious. For it is no disparagement to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's sincerity and earnestness to say that there are many of his countrymen who would not have looked for an utterance of this kind from him three or four years ago; and we may even go so far as to doubt whether, if the above-quoted sentence could have been prophetically placed before him as the peroration of one of his future speeches, he would have recognised its aspirations as his own. Reversing the case of the Syrian HAZAEL who shrank indignantly from the contemplation of the evil deeds foretold for him by ELISHA, the Radical leader would, we cannot but think, have modestly disclaimed that superiority to narrow partisanship which he now displays. Not, of course, that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was any less ardent a lover of his country, or less disposed to place her welfare foremost in his consideration, in those days than he is now. He was always, beyond doubt, a thoroughly patriotic politician according to his lights. The change that has taken place in his attitude is due to those lights themselves, which have conspicuously broadened and brightened in the course of the intervening years. Events have given a new and vastly wider horizon to his patriotism, and proportionately strengthened the grasp of his political conceptions. With all his sterling qualities he was among the last of English public men whom one would have contemplated in imagination as heading a movement for the overthrow of the tyranny of Party. On the contrary, it would have been natural to regard this strenuous organiser, this skilled and astute electioneer, this fearless and formidable political gladiator as a typical specimen of the Englishman who looks upon Party as an institution, if not divinely appointed, at any rate providentially bound up with the welfare of England. To any one who has studied our history with an approach to the scientific spirit, and has rightly appreciated the essentially fortuitous origin of the English Party system, such a theory is, of course, its own refutation. Nevertheless, it has been held by intelligent men, and sustained by ingenious arguments; and, having regard to the extreme convenience of the doctrine and the mode in which it commends itself both to the progressive and the Conservative instincts of the nation, it is not surprising that it should have so long enjoyed an authority which is only now, indeed, beginning to be seriously challenged by what we call practical politicians.

It is, in fact, the revolt against the theory of this class of politician which forms, as we hinted at the outset of these remarks, the most hopeful feature of the situation. So long as it was only the student or the outside critic who perceived and denounced the evils of our Party politics, there was, and would have continued to be, little prospect of any organised effort being made to get rid of them. The complaints of such critics would have been dismissed as those of pedantic doctrinaires, not content to take the world of politics as they found it, but enslaved to a visionary belief in the possibility of elevating it to ideal heights of disinterested patriotism. Such contemptuous treatment of the assailants of the great government-by-party doctrine is no longer possible. There is henceforth no pretence for describing them in a body as amiable and weakminded visionaries. Now that we find the hardest-headed of work-a-day politicians in line with the "academic" critic on this question of Party, we may look forward with some confidence to the partial disappearance of the old regime, and its replacement by a better. Of course it will not undergo any sudden collapse; no English institution ever does. Equally of course, too, it will seem to recover strength after each successive shock, and will be fondly credited by its supporters with a new and indefinitely extended lease of life. At this very moment, indeed, the believers in the Caucus are, in all probability, laying that identical "flattering unction" to their souls. The violent disruption of the Liberal Party which was brought about by Mr. GLADSTONE's surrender to the Separatists has not resulted, as some impatient observers expected, in a general confusion of party distinctions and effacement of party frontiers. It has merely led, say the adherents of the existing system, to the emerging of a new political group. For the rest, the majority of the Liberals have simply reorganised themselves upon a new basis of policy, and the line of demarcation between them and their opponents is, if anything, sharper than ever. To-morrow, therefore, thinks the politician to whom the vitality and energetic action of the party system stands for political life and health themselves—to-morrow shall be even as to-day, and more abundant. We shall still "drink delight of battle" in that great cause of the "Outs" against the "Ins," which is just as interesting to the true partisan, whatever be the subject-matter of dispute. We shall still gain "famous victories" on questions which will soon become as dim and obscure to the very combatants themselves as was the quarrel of Blenheim to the old peasant in SOUTHEY's ballad. Above all, we shall be able to enjoy that exquisite pleasure of "dishing" our political adversaries, at whatever possible or even probable cost to the highest interests of the country.

We can quite believe that this is how the future presents itself to the party politician of the old-fashioned type; but that is because he fails to distinguish permanent and deep-lying from transitory and superficial elements in the situation. It is perfectly true that for the moment the antagonism of the two historical English parties appears more strongly accentuated than ever. Yet to any one who looks a little more closely into the matter it will be clear enough that the antagonism is to a large extent a question not of measures but of men. The bond of union among the Separatist Liberals is simply and solely that of allegiance—if, indeed, it be not more rightly called subservience—to the commanding and overshadowing personality of Mr. GLADSTONE. So long as this keeps their ranks together, it necessarily reacts upon the forces of their adversaries. A common apprehension of the danger which would attend Mr. GLADSTONE's return to power has the same consolidating effect upon the Unionists as a pervading enthusiasm for their leader has upon the Separatists. And so long as the cause remains so long, of course, will it continue to produce its effect. The Home Rule Question must cease to be "acute"—which it will never cease to be while Mr. GLADSTONE is able to lead—before the true condition of the party system, which the above-mentioned causes are artificially sustaining, becomes apparent to the world. Yet that the system is in the meantime undergoing a process of silent and gradual but profound transformation appears to us impossible to doubt. The Tory of the old school has ceased to exist. The Radical of the revolutionary and subversive type is more and more completely detaching himself from the main body of the Liberals. The Moderates of Liberalism and Conservatism are every day coming closer together. In other words, the ground is steadily, and by concurrent processes of attraction and repulsion, being prepared for the occupation of that party to which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN looks forward. It matters not by what name it may eventually be called. It may adopt and adapt the old nomenclature or may abandon it. It may exist by the side of parties still bearing the ancient party names, or it may appropriate the appellation of one of them, in ousting this from its place. Those who hold that every Parliamentary system implies by the law of its being the existence of a Right, a Centre, and a Left may prove to be correct in their opinion; but that will not in any way affect the state of the facts. All that needs to be said in such a case is that the Centre party will be overwhelmingly predominant over all other political groups. There may be a so-called Left and a so-called Right; but, if so, it will be a Left of "feather heads" and a Right of "fossils." All the progress which is tempered by prudence, and all the prudence which is animated by the spirit of progress, will probably find its way to the Centre party. The politicians who would make a clean sweep of the past, and the politicians who have no faith in the future, will be excluded from it on one side and the other, and will become mere spectators of the irresistible march of a united phalanx, which will have no other flag but that of the nation, and the national prosperity and greatness for its only goal. If the Home Rule outcry and Separatist conspiracy should turn out to have led to something of this kind, it will be one more proof how good comes forth from apparent evil in the history of a strong and progressive Nation.

SWEET, in a picturesque sense, is the name of PHILOMENA GONDOLFA. It is redolent of that "land of the cypress and myrtle," the home of "the cedar and the vine, where the flowers ever blossom, the beams ever shine," which did so strike the fervid imagination of our BYRON—subsequently, perhaps, to his reading in GOETHE's "Wilhelm Meister" a certain lay touching a land "wo die Citronen blühen." Prosaically-minded persons may sneeringly remark that PHILOMENA GONDOLFA in the heart of London and intent on grinding a piano-organ is more suggestive of Leather-lane, educated monkeys, and penny ices made in back garrets in the slums about Clerkenwell than of the luscious fruits, the radiant flowers, and the blue sky of the sunny South; nor, need it be granted, that there is anything exceptionally poetic in the cognomen of PHILOMENA's companion, MATILDA JUDAN, who might, without any great violation of probability be plain 'TILDA JONES, self-promoted from the status of a British-born maid of all work to that of a daughter of Italy masquerading in a "contadina" costume. In any case PHILOMENA and MATILDA both found themselves at Bow-street Police-court, on Thursday, arraigned on a charge of wilfully and persistently causing an annoyance by playing on a piano-organ on the previous evening in Great Ormond-street. A police-constable had been called to the scene of their unwelcome performance—unwelcome, at least, to some of the auditors—and he spoke to them and told them to go away; but they continued to grind, and were accordingly taken into custody, piano-organ and all. The complainant in the case was a gentleman with a name purporting Teutonic extraction, who is afflicted with pains in his head, which affections are naturally aggravated by noise. He deposed that he had motioned to the defendants to go away; "but they only laughed in his face." Primâ facie, it may be admitted that it is very wrong, and, moreover, very unladylike, to laugh in a gentleman's face, although there are hearts so susceptible that they can be easily melted by the parting of a pair of rosy lips, the dimpling of a pair of ruddy cheeks, the gleaming of a set of pearly teeth belonging to a countrywoman of BEATRICE and FRANCESCA. This gentleman, however, was made of sterner stuff; and he delivered over the recalcitrant and grinning organ-grinders to the alguacil of the E Division.

Under the clauses of the late Lord BURTON's, or "Bass's Act," the case against the street musicians who declined to decamp when called upon by proper authority to do so seemed clear enough; but it was unexpectedly complicated by the appearance of a lady, likewise with a German patronymic, who said that the landlord of the house in which she resided and which was about six doors distant from the one inhabited by the gentleman who is afflicted with pains in his head, was very ill, and was extremely fond of listening to the strains of this particular piano-organ. She even produced a letter from the gentleman, in which he dwelt on the solace that the music of PHILOMENA and MATILDA had proved to him during his indisposition. Here was a case, with a vengeance, of what was poison to one person being meat to another. The communication from the sick gentleman contained, moreover, another item of information which led the magistrate to recall the complainant and ask him whether he did not sometimes encourage a German band to play in front of his house; to which the gentleman who suffers from a cephalic ailment replied in effect that descendants of HERMANN of harmonious proclivities did occasionally come; but that "it was not nice" to hear a German band and a piano-organ playing at the same time. He proceeded to maintain his position on æsthetic grounds. There was "music," he contended, in a German band; whereas in a piano-organ there was none. Impartial critics might point out that street-bands from the Fatherland occasionally play hideously out of tune, but that a well-constructed piano-organ is always in tune; yet, at the same time, we are willing to defer to the gentleman with the pains in his head in one part of his contention. To the Teutonic spirit there may be an abundance of "soul" in the most cacophonous braying and brangling of what ALBERT SMITH used to call a "green-baize band." The Sultan ABDUL AZIZ was once seized by the fancy to have a private band of European instrumentalists, and there was secured for his Imperial Majesty a first-rate Italian orchestra, of which the conductor was the brother of the famous composer DONIZETTI. In due time the musicians arrived at Stamboul, and on their first performance in the presence of the Commander of the Faithful they tried in vain to charm his ears with selections from the "Puritani," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Othello," and the best-known Italian operas of the epoch. They only succeeded in eliciting a series of dissatisfied grunts from the Padishah. At length the poor musicians suspended their strains, and took to tuning up their instruments. "Mashallah!" cried the Sultan, complacently stroking his beard and waving the mouthpiece of his chibouk, "that is good, that is music; let these Giaours play that tune again." In degree the gentleman presumedly of German extraction may be of the same opinion with the deceased Caliph, who found the soul for which he yearned in the sounds of the instrument being tuned up. The mere mechanical instrumentation of a piano-organ he might have pronounced to be accurate enough, but entirely soulless. Mr. VAUGHAN, at Bow-street, however, seemed to be sufficiently puzzled by the complainant's preference of a German band to a piano-organ, especially in the face of the fact that the instrument in question was stated to be an exceptionally good one. "I should have thought," quoth the perplexed magistrate, "that if your head was affected by noise the band would have made much more impression than the organ." Eventually the worthy magistrate pointed out to the defendants that they were undoubtedly in error in playing their instrument before a house from the vicinity of which they had been warned to flit; but under the circumstances he did not impose any penalty, and PHILOMENA GONDOLFA and MATILDA JUDAN, it may reasonably be assumed, departed from Bow-street with the lightest of hearts.

In the gloomiest days of Austrian domination in Italy a native publicist had the hardihood to say that the Tedeschi had only to go away for the Italians to discover what excellent fellows they were. The result has amply justified the prophecy. Italy is free; and there has been for some years a genuine "entente cordiale" between the Sovereigns and the peoples of Austria, Germany, and the bootshaped Peninsula. But, were it unhappily otherwise, it would only be too easy to understand the fond predilection of a gentleman of German nationality, with or without pains in his head, for a Teutonic band discoursing such melodies as "Die Wacht am Rhein" and "Körner's Gebet," and his lively aversion for such Transalpine tunes as "Garibaldi's Hymn" and "Va fuori d'Italia, Straniero." Now the stranger is gone for good and all; Austria is politically divorced from Germany; and there is absolutely no reason to think that the complaining gentleman in Great Ormond-street was actuated by patriotic prejudices when he blessed the German band and banned the piano-organ. We are not prepared to denounce either form of minstrelsy as an unmitigated nuisance. Persons of the exquisitely nervous organisation which was the misfortune of the late Mr. BABBAGE and of JOHN LEECH are, happily for their own and the world's comfort, rare. To the mathematician and the artist any kind of noise was distressing, while street music was absolute torture; and there can be little doubt that the continual prosecutions instituted by the harassed philosopher against organ-grinders and the almost as pathetic pictorial protests against street music made by LEECH in "Punch" did much towards forming and strengthening public opinion to support the very sensible and moderate Bill brought in by Mr. BASS. The measure has, on the whole, worked well. Now and again an extortionate organ-grinder or a group of German musicians who become insolent when they are summoned to depart have to be sternly dealt with; but, as a rule, the "green baize" bands and the organs, piano or otherwise, can scarcely be stigmatised as intolerable evils. There are many other noises in London much more maddening. The cries of costermongers, the shrieking of railway whistles in the night season, the nocturnal yells of tipsy roysterers, the ear-splitting sibilation of the street-boy, the rattling of wheels over pavements of which there are as many varieties as there are parishes, and the agonising din of circular saws in suburban neighbourhoods where jerry-building is in merry progress, are all nerve and mind racking disturbances, which compel us often to have recourse to double windows, or to flee into remote back garrets; but we are bound to bear in mind that the population of London is speeding towards five millions, and that it would be absurd to expect the Great City to be as silent as a Necropolis.

"DARK ANNIE'S" spirit still walks Whitechapel, unavenged by Justice. Most miserable, most desolate, most degraded, most forgotten and forsaken of all her sex in this vast Metropolis, Destiny also reserved for her to perish most awfully and mysteriously of all the recent martyrs of neglect by the hand of some horrible assassin, who, not content with slaying, desecrated and mutilated the body of his victim. The inhuman murderer still comes and goes about our streets free and unpunished, hiding in his guilty heart the secret known only to him, to Heaven, and to the dead. And yet even this forlorn and despised citizeness of London cannot be said to have suffered in vain. On the contrary, she has effected more by her death than many long speeches in Parliament and countless columns of letters to the newspapers could have brought about. She has forced innumerable people who never gave a serious thought before to the subject to realise how it is and where it is that our vast floating population—the waifs and strays of our thoroughfares—live and sleep at nights, and what sort of accommodation our rich and enlightened capital provides for them, after so many Acts of Parliament passed to improve the dwellings of the poor, and so many millions spent by our Board of Works, our vestries, and what not. It is comparatively easy to be virtuous when one retires, at the first feeling of sleep, to a cosy bedroom, with luxurious appointments, all kinds of comforts, and the bright firelight, perchance, dancing upon soft pillows and snowy sheets. It is easy to be respectable even with simple comfort without luxury; but "DARK ANNIE'S" dreadful end has compelled a hundred thousand Londoners to reflect what it must be like to have no home at all except the "common kitchen" of a low lodging-house; to sit there, sick and weak and bruised and wretched, for lack of fourpence with which to pay for the right of a "doss"; to be turned out after midnight to earn the requisite pence, anywhere and anyhow; and in course of earning it to come across your murderer and to caress your assassin. The lodging-house keeper's evidence at the inquest upon ANNIE CHAPMAN said: "She was, in her way, a decent woman, and would pay eightpence, which is the price of a double bed, instead of fourpence, so that she might have it to herself. At about a quarter to two in the morning I found her sitting by the kitchen fire, and asked her if she was not going up to bed. She said she had no money, and I saw her out of the house, she remarking as I did so that she would soon get the price of a bed and would then come back again." As all know, she never did come back, and Mr. MATTHEWS, who will not spend a hundred pounds of public money to find her butcher, has not the ghost of an idea where to look for him. Nevertheless, "DARK ANNIE" will effect in one way what fifty Secretaries of State could never accomplish. By her ghastly fate, incurred upon that hard errand to earn a few hours' sleep, she has constrained all London to meditate once more upon these hideous holes and corners where our very poor huddle at night to hide and slumber; these fourpenny and eightpenny resting-places; these filthy dens and gloomy cellars of the slums, whither the poverty and misery of our huge population settle down after daylight, as the dregs fall to the bottom of a vessel in the dark; these foul breeding-places of vice and filthy refuges of recklessness, where womanhood must unsex itself, and self-respect abandons everything to despair, and where to be decent is out of the question and to remain virtuous is unpermitted and impossible. Some mention was made at the inquest upon ANNIE CHAPMAN of a wild proposal to photograph her glazed eyes, and so try if the dying retina would present any image of the cruel monster who killed and mutilated her. Better have listened with ear of imagination at her poor swollen lips, for, without much fancy, a Home Secretary or a Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works might have heard them murmuring, "We, your murdered sisters, are what the dreadful homes where we live have made us. Behind your fine squares and handsome streets you continue to leave our wild-beast lairs unchanged and uncleansed. The slums kill us, soul and body, with filth and shame, and spread fever and death among your gentry also, while they are spawn-beds for crime and social discontent. When it is possible for the poor of London to live and sleep in decency you will not pick up from backyards so many corpses like mine."

Such, we take it, is one main lesson of the Whitechapel crime, and an effort was made yesterday to show how easy it would be, and also how profitable, to reform and rebuild these back-slums of the Metropolis, where Society positively, as things now stand, propagates disease and cultivates crime. Our Correspondent, a "Ratepayer," in his letter headed "A Safe Four per Cent.," pointed out, in a way not to be controverted, how certainly an adequate financial return would be derived from capital judiciously invested in pulling down the worst portions of low-life London, and erecting in the vacant spaces commodious, wholesome, and homelike residential structures. If it be said that official organisations supported by Acts of Parliament already exist for this very purpose, the answer is that they have fallen utterly short of their duty. We have been passing Acts and waiting for the Metropolitan Board of Works to put them into force ever since 1875, and the issue of it all is that, after thirteen years, new and decent dwelling accommodation has been provided for no more than twenty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-three persons. The work is now necessarily interrupted by the episodical task of deodorising, purifying, and rebuilding the Board of Works itself, and, meantime, many outrageously foul and dangerous blocks, which have been condemned by sanitary authority, remain standing, and putting much money, wrung from misery, into the pockets of vestrymen, among others. For the pathetic fact stands that there is a sufficient revenue to pay interest upon capital in this speculation. Dorset-street, where "DARK ANNIE" lodged, makes up seven hundred beds, Flower-and-Dean-street, near by, one thousand one hundred and fifty, so that the latter locality has a budget in sixpences—earned Heaven knows how—of about two hundred pounds per week. In their worst form, these lodging-houses are the lowest grade of descent for poor families. Below them are only the arches, the entries, and the pavement stones; above them are those tenements, let in apartments, single or double, where again the struggling industrials pay a weekly rent which would more than provide a high yearly interest on the sums necessary to furnish rooms fit for human beings. And think how much depends upon the decency and cleanliness of the home, however humble! How can a woman remain womanly in a hole which she cannot beautify, or tidy, or keep in any way above the level and the look of a dog's kennel? How can girls and boys grow up innocent, or husbands and brothers remain unbrutalised, in dens, known to the authorities, reported to them as nuisances, surveyed, condemned—but still left reeking in dirt and disease. The death rate of these dingy sinks into which the dregs of our population trickle is very large, especially among little children, being thirty-five and forty per thousand; but when we move the inmates to abodes like those erected by the associations headed by Lord RADSTOCK and Lord ROTHSCHILD it sinks at once to eighteen and nineteen. And as the letter of "Ratepayer" showed by incontrovertible figures, not only by demolishing slums and rebuilding them should we save all these lives; not only should we protect the community at large from infectious diseases; not only should we go far to extirpate crime, and to provide London artisans with plenty of employment; but there is a safe and certain four per cent. to be made out of the business—at the very least.

In a word, nothing would pay better than doing that which must be done somehow or other, if we would not see the dark shadow of London misery perpetually extending, like a fatal curse, behind the wealth and grandeur of London. Millions and millions of money are eagerly seeking profitable investment in these days of diminished returns from almost all good securities; and people send it abroad to foreigners, sink it in bogus companies, lend it to wild-cat speculators, while, all the time, a perfect mine of gold exists in undeveloped London at their back-doors. The tenants, asking for decent abodes, are there in hundreds of thousands, their money is somehow always forthcoming, the demand for healthy lodgings and homes is incessant, measureless, certain. What, then, blinds sharp-sighted builders and capitalists to the splendid opportunity presented by the slums of our capital? We purposely abstain from dwelling upon the philanthropic aspect of the question—charity dribbles; we want to see a freshet, a flood of capital springing from practical sources and taking the direction of this channel of Pactolus. The best enterprises are those which pay, because they do good all round; and here is one which, with proper management and wise administration, would be better than preference shares in the best railways, or Prussian stock, or any foreign rentes. A net and safe four per cent. is something to be desired; but our correspondent has been almost too careful; more than that—sometimes considerably more—has been and can be secured; and the investors in the social improvement of London might farther consider it as a slight bonus thrown in, that they would be doing much more good to their generation and their fellow-men than if they gave all the money away in alms. A famous preacher, once, in inviting contributions from his congregation, finished by saying, "'He that helpeth the poor lendeth to the LORD'—if you like the security, my brethren, down with your cash!" We do not put it on that high ground. What London wants she can pay for, and will handsomely pay for; the weekly rentals of the poor now compose a tribute far in excess of a heavy interest upon all the money needed to transform the slums into decent, commodious, lofty, healthy ranges of edifices, sheltering a cleanly, orderly, and contented proletariat. "A Safe Four per Cent." There is the charm which, by the magic of financial arithmetic, ought to regenerate the poor quarters of the Metropolis, and, if capitalists will take the momentous matter in hand, Parliament and the public will have a care that red-tape, and Home Secretaries never at home when wanted, shall no more hamper their proceedings.

The Crown Prince of Greece, who is at present in Berlin, has announced his intention of paying a visit to the Danish Court to-morrow and remaining two days.

General Boulanger and his family left Gibraltar yesterday for Algeciras, on their way to Malaga.

The Rev. Thomas J. Madden, vicar of St. Mark's, Barrow-in-Furness, has declined the offer of the living of Spitalfields.

PARIS DAY BY DAY.

[BY SPECIAL WIRE.]

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, FRIDAY NIGHT.

The termination of the strike at M. Eiffel's works and the continued prevalence of splendid weather have enabled the promoters of the forthcoming Universal Exhibition of Paris to redouble their activity. Whatever may be the prospects of the great "World's-Fair" which is to be inaugurated next year, it will deserve to succeed as one of the most marvellous shows of engineering skill which has ever been seen. The more picturesque attractions of the "Fair" will of course be varied and numerous, but its scientific side will be the most important, imposing, and to many people, the most interesting of all. The mammoth machinery-hall will be after Eiffel's-Tower the second Wonder of the "Show." This vast structure is on the Champ-de-Mars, and is 1,300 feet long, 450 feet broad, and 150 feet high. To see it, as well as the adjacent Tower of Babel, it might easily be imagined that, to paraphrase a famous saying, Time had gone back to fetch the Age of Iron. English exhibitors have, by the way, been most exceptionally favoured by the organisers of the Exhibition, and some of the best places have been reserved for them.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Temps* forwards some extracts from the "Journal of the Emperor Frederick the Third, written during the war of 1870," and published in the October number of the *Deutsche Rundschau*. It is unnecessary to dwell on the historical importance of this work. Thus the "Journal" reveals the fact that during the negotiations at Versailles it was suggested that the King of the Belgians—Leopold the Second—should be proclaimed King of France, and that M. Thiers was actually favourable to the idea. Here are at random a few notes which will give your readers some notion of this interesting "Journal": "July 11.— . . . The French Chargé d'Affaires, M. le Sourd, has told the Austrian Ambassador that he is going to leave, as no one is here to negotiate. July 12.—Bismarck wants to come. Reuss and Gortschakoff have arrived. July 13.—Long interview with Bismarck. On the 12th he received very late from Madrid the news of Prince Leopold's renunciation. He regards peace as assured. He wishes to return to Varzin. He is surprised at the turn which events are taking in Paris. Gortschakoff is also pacific. Although we have learned that France demands guarantees for the future we must wait. That will also be settled. I admire our conduct, that of the Prince, and the attitude of our journals. I learn from Paris that Napoléon told one of his former Ministers that the affairs of Spain were a matter of indifference to him, but that the rivalry between France and Prussia must be fought out. July 14.—This warlike news is confirmed. July 15.—Bismarck announces that he is going with Roon and Moltke as far as Brandenburg to meet the King. He considers that new concessions will not assure peace. He and Moltke have a mediocre idea of the strength and organisation of the French Army. I then beg that the Army and Navy may at once be mobilised to save time. My request is heard. I announce it to the public. The King, deeply moved, embraces me. We both feel what it means. . . . July 16.—Germany is rising like one man. She will accomplish her unity. . . . July 19.— . . . I go with the King to Charlottenburg. It is the anniversary of the death of Queen Louisa. With aching hearts we pray long at the tombs of our grand-parents. On leaving, I tell my father that a struggle begun under such auspices ought to succeed. The afternoon is spent quietly with my wife and children. . . . July 24.—Baptism of my youngest child. Grand ceremony. The King is too moved to hold the child. Who of us will return? But victory is certain. . . . . The Crown Prince starts for Southern Germany. The King of Bavaria seems devoted to the cause. Usedom and Hohenlohe are sure that Austria will remain neutral. At Stuttgart the King of Wurtemberg receives the Prince coldly, but the Queen is very cordial. Sept. 1.—Count Bothmer brings the news that Napoléon is at Sedan. The King, making an incredible joke, asks me what we should do with Napoléon if he were a prisoner. The White-flag is hoisted over Sedan. Napoléon is there. Bronsart has spoken to him. He has said that he will send General Reille." Here follows an account of General Reille's visit with the Emperor's letter, and of the way in which the reply was written. It tallies with the account recently published in "Schneider's Diary." I shall refer to this interesting work again.

I called to-day at the Ministry of Marine to ask if any intelligence had been received there respecting a serious conflict which was said to have occurred at the Marquesas Islands. This morning a Parisian contemporary had published a telegram received from a correspondent at San Francisco stating that information had just reached that city to the effect that the French standard had been hoisted at the Marquesas Isles, which, up to that date, had merely been placed under France's Protectorate, and that there had been an obstinate fight, in which 200 French sailors and several thousand natives were reported to have been killed. I may at once say that nothing in reference to this matter is known at the Ministry of Marine, and, moreover, that it is considered extremely unlikely that any collision can have occurred between the French and the native population. That an engagement of this magnitude can have taken place at all is regarded by the authorities as impossible. I was reminded that only a day or two ago excellent accounts had been received in the Rue Royale from Otaheite. Meanwhile, Admiral Krantz has very properly telegraphed to the French representative at San Francisco for news. This, however, is more an affair of form than anything else, since the despatch published by the journal in question is supposed, in the utter absence of other particulars, to be based on a misunderstanding. There need be no reflection on the good-faith of this newspaper, which is unimpeachable. As matter of fact, the telegram already contains one serious error; for the Marquesas Isles, far from having been under France's Protectorate, have belonged to her outright for the past forty-five years, or nearly half-a-century. There was, therefore, no need for any ceremony of flag-hoisting. Only a few days ago an official report from the Governor of Otaheite—of which, as I am told, the Marquesas Isles are a dependency—represented the situation in that quarter as extremely quiet. I may explain that the Marquesas Group consists of eleven isles or islets. In May, 1842, Admiral Dupetit-Thouars hoisted the tricolour over the Archipelago. On Jan. 1, 1859, the small detachment which garrisoned one of the islands was withdrawn, but in the following year the Governor of Otaheite thought it more prudent to send a few *gendarmes* to assure the security of the handful of colonists. No French fleet has visited the group since Admiral Dupetit-Thouars annexed it, and it is even affirmed that only one *gendarme* is now stationed in the Marquesas Group. It has been suggested that a conflict may possibly have occurred in the Leeward Isles, where some trouble was experienced with the natives not long ago; but here again the report just received from the Governor of Otaheite described the position of affairs as satisfactory. How, then, it is asked, could the self-same post which brought the letter to San Francisco have also carried an account of such a serious incident in those isles. All these facts were pointed out to me at the Ministry of Marine, and it is certainly extremely improbable that any disturbances of such importance can have broken out. The telegram received in the Rue Royale from the French Consul at San Francisco was forwarded yesterday. Admiral Krantz has sent a despatch to that official, asking whether any news or any ship has since arrived at San Francisco from Otaheite. I may add that no answer is expected at the Ministry of Marine till to-morrow morning.

Many of the social comedians-in-ordinary of the People of Paris being still absent at the seaside or elsewhere, François Poisson, a being whose originality consists in his chronic defiance of the tax-collector, has just inaugurated an Autumn campaign against the Government and all its Departments—fiscal, military, political, and educational. M. Poisson does not do things by halves, and his Manifesto, just issued, contains a formidable and sweeping denunciation of every existing public institution. His proclamation has been posted up on his premises in the Rue Saint-Fiacre, and in it he strongly urges his fellow-countrymen not to pay a stiver of the taxes levied upon them by a corrupt, unstable, and utterly incompetent Executive. The energetic Poisson is seventy years old, and has been all things in turns, but nothing long. Like "Mike Lambourne" in Kenilworth, he has been soldier, sailor, traveller, and adventurer. In his old age he has principally busied himself with Poetry and Politics, and is regarded by many of his neighbours as an intellectual phenomenon—a little eccentric, but clever and erudite withal. When tax-paying time comes round M. Poisson argues by book with the authorities, and his furniture is regularly seized, placed in the public sale-rooms, and punctually repurchased by its remarkable owner. M. Poisson has elaborated his views on Society in general, and on Taxation in particular, in no fewer than 200 volumes, which are unknown to the public for the simple reason that they are still in manuscript and await a publisher. M. Poisson gives as his reason for refusing to pay taxes the inability of Legislators and Rulers to reform or regenerate Society. According to him the World is rotten to the core, and a few kicks would knock it over just as if it were an old worm-eaten cabinet. Paris of all places is particularly bad, and M. Poisson withholds his payments of the city-rates as well as of the Government-taxes, so as not to connive at the prolongation of the degrading and deplorable scenes and proceedings which take place in the city by gaslight. "What do people do in the evening?" asks M. Poisson; "they go to the Theatre, the Club, or the *Café*. The first-mentioned place is a school of vice where women appear almost naked before an applauding but debased public; the *Cafés* are disseminators of poison; while in the Clubs men lose at play the money which belongs to their families." As to paying for school-boards and such things, M. Poisson contends that Education only produces empty stomachs and disorganised heads. These are some of the ideas of this Paris original, who threatens to go on refusing to pay taxes until his departure for "another and better World." It is to be hoped that posterity, at least, will benefit by M. Poisson's lucubrations. He has on hand a tremendous work, entitled "How to elevate the moral tone of Nations by the abolition of Taxation," as well as a volume of military reminiscences, comprising his experiences as a soldier in Hungary in 1848 and as a captain of the National-Guard of Paris in 1870.

Monsieur and Madame Birouflet, two honest and hardworking *bourgeois* people, recently took rooms in a house in the Rue Lafayette. On the second or third day after their arrival in their new abode M. Birouflet was amazed and astounded to hear a hoarse, rough voice coming from some mysterious corner near him and bidding him "Good morning," the cheery salutation being accompanied, however, by a broad allusion to M. Birouflet's presumably hen-pecked condition. This extraordinary conduct was continued for a considerable time, until at last Madame Birouflet interfered and went to look for the offender. The *concierge* to whom she applied told her that the utterer of the commingled slander and salutation was a parrot, owned by a young man in the house, and that there was no necessity to bother about the bird, for it bade "Good morning" to everybody in the same fashion. This did not satisfy Madame Birouflet, who contended that the owner of the parrot used the words himself, as no bird could ever speak in such a manner. She accordingly summoned Poll's proprietor—a M. Patois—who had veracious and responsible witnesses to prove that his parrot amused itself by simply saying "*Bon jour, gros Coco!*" and not *cocu* to everybody. Despite the asseverations of Madame Birouflet, who complained in court that her husband could not eat and had grown thin and unhappy owing to the ornithological libels, the case against the owner of the beaked and feathered vituperator was dismissed, the judge, however, sagely reminding M. Patois that he should avoid teaching M. Birouflet's tormentor any more "bad language."

Victims of woman's wiles and wickedness are more numerous, perhaps, in Paris than in any other capital city on the Globe. The victimisers are not always, however, dainty *Parisiennes*, dressed and shod to a nicety, and shedding around them a mystical perfume of *poudre-de-riz* of the best manufacture. The case of M. Barrière, who has just been condemned to three months' imprisonment by a Paris magistrate, is one in point. Barrière was once a captain in the army, and served with great credit in Algeria until he fell desperately in love with a peerless Moorish maiden. The ex-captain asked the judge to have pity on him, as he had been ruined by lovely women, the chief of whom was the dusky daughter of Morocco, whom he described as capable of making an anchorite or a monk forfeit their chances of Eternal Salvation. This magnificent maiden was, it appears, beloved by the colonel and by a major in the ex-captain's regiment; but, Barrière being her favourite, got into disgrace thereby with his superiors. He then became immersed in debt, and finally had to leave the Army. Returning to Paris, the soft-hearted soldier found employment in the office of the Water-Company. He also met a new lady-love whose dark complexion and brilliant eyes reminded him of his Oriental Houri. This lady, however, meant matrimony, and in order to be able to espouse her under favourable financial conditions, Barrière cheated his employers and their customers. When the ex-captain was condemned, his final and philosophic remark to the guards who led him away to jail was that, inasmuch as the Goddess of Justice had dealt severely with him, he might say that he had been once more a victim of the machinations of females.

M. Lorillard, the officer who intervened on behalf of General Dorlodot des Essarts, the Military-Governor of Belfort, as he was being followed and insulted by a band of young men in the Avenue de l'Arsenal on Wednesday-evening, and was stabbed by a youth named Lehr, whom he had seized by the arm, still lies in a very precarious state at the military-hospital. M. Lorillard was walking with another officer of the 35th Regiment of Infantry when he saw the general being molested by these men. He and his brother-officer at once interfered, and were hooted and abused in their turn. When Lehr planted his dagger in his breast M. Lorillard fell, but he soon removed the poignard from the wound, and was able to walk as far as the Place d'Armes supported by his friend and an *employé* of the Postal-department. Thence he was removed to the military-hospital. Lehr is said to have had the dagger about him as he had an account to square with another tenant of the house in which he lived. After stabbing M. Lorillard he took to flight, and has not since been heard of. Naturally, the incident has created a sensation at Belfort, and in other parts of France as well. In some quarters it is affirmed that Lehr is a German—a fact which has led to some outcry against the Teutons in general and Prince von Bismarck in particular. Thus an Opportunist evening-paper, after saying that for some years past the Germans have done all they could to exasperate the French, declares that it is high time to wake up if the French would be masters at home. It hopes that the assassin of M. Lorillard will not escape the police, and that he will expiate his crime; but this is not enough. "The emissaries of M. de Bismarck must be more closely watched, and all the Teuton scum which Germany is perpetually vomiting on us must, if necessary, be flung back to her." It is, however, denied that Lehr is a German at all. One correspondent at Belfort who declared that he was a German has since stated that he had just engaged himself as a sailor in the French Navy, and was to have left Belfort that very day to join his ship. Certainly, if there were any proof that Lehr was a German, justification would be found for the indignation expressed at the fact that he should have followed and insulted the Governor of the frontier fortress-town, but this is by no means demonstrated—indeed, it is positively denied. Meanwhile, it is to be hoped that Lehr will be promptly apprehended, as all doubt on this point will be speedily removed.

On the Bourse to-day the last quotations were: Three per Cents., 83f 45c (a fall of 5c); Four and a Half per Cents., 105f 82½c (a fall of 2½c); Italians, 97f 85c (a rise of 5c); Turks, 15f 30c (no change); Spanish-Exteriors, 76f 15c; Egyptian-Unified, 435f; ditto Preference, 518f 75c; and Ottoman-Bank, 557f. Suez-Canal shares closed at 2,255f; and Rio Tinto at 620f. Home funds were firmer to-day, though they closed with a slight fall. Most of the foreign stocks were active, but Russians and Turks were dull.

GERMAN COURT AND POLITICS.

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, Sept. 21.

The Kaiser will return to Potsdam from Hubertusstock on Sunday afternoon, and on Tuesday go to Detmold, to shoot.

All to-day's papers discuss the publication in the *Deutsche Rundschau* of certain extracts from the late Kaiser Friedrich's diary from July, 1870, to March, 1871. In general the publication is considered an indiscretion that ought to have been avoided.

It is noteworthy that the *Kreuz Zeitung* considers, from letters it has received from St. Petersburg, that Russia is trying her utmost to gain influence in East Africa, to England's detriment, and that her relations with Abyssinia have recently been considerably strengthened.

Captain Chippendale, R.E., has been appointed Instructor in Fortification at the Royal Military Academy, in place of Captain Sherrard, R.E., resigned.

Fearing suppression by the Swiss police, the *Social Demokrat*, a German paper of extreme views, which has hitherto been printed at Zurich, is about to remove its headquarters to London.—*Reuter*.

MR. GLADSTONE AND LORD SELBORNE.—Mr. Gladstone has telegraphed the following to the Central News Agency for circulation: "Hawarden, Sept. 21, 1888.—Sir—I have read in the *Times* of to-day the letter of Lord Selborne's which comments on my recent statement, that the proposal of May, 1882, for the release of Mr. Parnell and other suspects was, in the intention of the Cabinet, absolutely confined to persons not themselves associated with crime. I have also read the appended communications from several of our late colleagues. I will lose no time in taking the steps which are indispensable in order to enable me to support my statement in the *Nineteenth Century* by conclusive documentary evidence.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant, W. E. GLADSTONE."

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

COMING INSURRECTIONS.

[TELEGRAMS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 21.

Private meetings are being held in St. Petersburg and Moscow of sympathisers and upholders of Russian rule in Bulgaria, and I learn from the most trustworthy sources that considerable sums of money have been subscribed with the view of sustaining a Russian propaganda in that country.

It is not improbable that insurrections may break out before long in some parts of Bulgaria, as I am informed that considerable excitement prevails among the local adherents of the Northern Power.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.

Inaccuracies have crept into the press as to the object of Count Kalnoky's visit at Friedrichsruh. The Austrian statesman arrived to-day at Dresden, which capital he leaves this evening.

Now that he is on his way home the *North German Gazette* says authoritatively that the visit was merely a repetition of those annual amicable meetings which result from the close relations existing between the two allied Empires; and the *Kreuzzeitung* goes further, adding that it learns from a competent authority that the German and Austrian statesmen did not discuss questions connected with the Mediterranean, the Red-Sea, and East-Africa, and that nothing passed at the Chancellor's country-seat calculated to excite suspicion as to Germany's and Austria's pacific intentions. It seems, moreover, that nobody entertains such suspicions in Germany, where, in reality, Count Kalnoky's visit to Friedrichsruh has neither created much interest nor has been looked upon as anything but a regular occurrence. Surprise would, indeed, have been occasioned if he had not paid his annual visit to the Chancellor.

VIENNA, Sept. 21.

It is hardly expected that the new "Turco-Greek incident" will assume serious proportions unless the Hellenic Government is backed up and encouraged by Russia. The present Ministry has, however, shown much wisdom and discretion since its accession to office, and will probably not allow itself to be used as Russia's cat's-paw. It has devoted its energies to the development of the national resources at home and has wasted no time on "adventurous" foreign policy. It is very often the Porte's own fault that small differences with foreign States are not satisfactorily disposed of by a mere exchange of courteous Diplomatic Notes. The Turks have a very aggravating way of summarily rejecting in the first instance even the best-founded *réclamations*, and that is frequently the case when more powerful States than Greece are concerned. It is, however, customary to treat the Porte with consideration, and in questions of secondary importance it is seldom necessary to go beyond firm remonstrance. To begin by naval mobilisation and threats would be a blunder on the part of Greece, and is not in the least likely to frighten the Turks.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

ATHENS, Sept. 21.

M. Dragumis, the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, has sent a vigorous note to the Porte on the subject of the seizure by the Turkish authorities at Chios of a Greek vessel engaged in sponge fishing in the Ægean Sea.

THE STANLEY EXPEDITION.

DEATH OF MR. JAMESON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BRUSSELS, Sept. 21.

The Government of the Congo Free State has received an official telegram confirming the news of the murder of Major Barttelot, and announcing the death of Mr. Jameson, the naturalist, from fever at the Bangalas station.

Mr. Jameson was second in command of the expedition with which Major Barttelot started to follow Mr. Stanley into the interior; and when the major was murdered returned to Stanley Falls to organise another party to proceed after Stanley with all despatch. Mr. Jameson was a son of a member of the firm of Dublin distillers of that name. He was so eager to join Mr. Stanley's expedition, to which he was attached as a naturalist, that he contributed, it is said, £15,000 towards the expenses. In his last report, just prior to starting from the Aruwimi camp, Major Barttelot wrote: "Before I close I would wish to add that the services of Mr. J. S. Jameson have been, are, and will be invaluable to me. Never during his period of service with me have I had one word of complaint from him. His alacrity, capacity, and willingness to work are unbounded, while his cheeriness and kindly disposition have endeared him to all."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—In the absence of the other members of the Emin Relief Committee, I would ask that, in common justice to the late Major Barttelot and to Mr. Jameson, all judgment as to their actions should be withheld until we receive the latter's full report; and I would venture to warn your readers against the stories which the Syrian interpreter, Assad Farran, referred to in the accompanying telegram, as well as in Major Barttelot's despatch, has scattered broadcast on his journey down the Congo, and which have been hastily caught up and retailed in various forms to this country. This man was dismissed by Major Barttelot for incompetence, and no credence should be given to his unsupported statements.

I would remind your readers of Major Barttelot's significant words, contained in his last letter and written at the most important moment of his life, when he asks the committee to "suspend all judgment concerning those actions either in the present, past, or future, till I (or Mr. Jameson) return home."

The following telegram was received a few days back by Mrs. Jameson:

"All reports about me, emanating from Assad Farran, a dismissed interpreter, false. If made public stop them. Sending necessary papers. Communicate with MacKinnon, President of the Committee, and Sir Evelyn Baring, Cairo.

(Signed) "JAMESON, Stanley Falls."

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

W. BURDETT-COUTTS.

1, Stratton-street, W., Sept. 21.

THE SIKKIM QUESTION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

GNATONG, Sept. 21.

A reconnaissance in force was made to-day, under the command of Major Keith. The force, which was supported by two guns, succeeded in driving the Tibetans from the mouth of the Jelapla Pass.

It was discovered that the enemy possess twelve guns.

The Tibetans' loss in the encounter is estimated at twenty men. There were no casualties on the side of the British.

UNITED STATES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Government has received an official notification that China has refused to ratify the amended Immigration Treaty with the United States.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The yellow fever epidemic appears to be spreading westwards. The announcement made yesterday of its appearance in Alabama has been followed by intelligence that the disease has broken out in Mississippi, where five cases are reported from Jackson, the State capital.

The death is announced to-day of William Warren, the well-known comedian.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (Evening).—Since this morning one death from yellow fever has occurred at Jackson, and the inhabitants are fleeing.

At Louisville a refugee from Decatur, in Alabama, has been attacked by the disease.

At St. Louis all arrivals from infected districts are placed in strict quarantine.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 20.—A hundred and thirty-one fresh cases of yellow fever have been registered here during the last twenty-four hours.

Yesterday evening 1,464 cases of yellow fever and 185 deaths were recorded here since the outbreak of the epidemic.

The Duke and Duchess of St. Albans have returned to Bestwood Park, Notts, from visiting Newtown Anner, co. Tipperary.

Mr. John Morley, M.P., has fixed the 29th inst. as the date upon which he will deliver his presidential address to the Ipswich Reform Club.

Canon Jayne, vicar of Leeds, will be consecrated Bishop of Chester, at York Minster, on Nov. 30. The Archbishop of York will perform the ceremony.

The British Mediterranean Squadron, under the command of the Duke of Edinburgh, has arrived at Volo.

NEW IRONCLADS.—The natural draught trials of the new armour-plated battleship Sans Pareil have been brought to a successful conclusion at Sheerness. The Admiralty have ordered the new battleship Victoria, recently built for the Government by Messrs. Armstrong and Co., to be completed for active service. She is to be equipped with two 110-ton breechloading, one 30-ton, twelve 6in., twenty-one quick-firing, and an equipment of machine guns and Whitehead torpedoes. The Victoria is also to be fitted with electric search lights.

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—It is all very well for engaged girls like "Elsie Donovan" to gush so charmingly about the picture of "the happy-faced wife," with her "dainty dress," and a welcoming combination of "smile, kiss, and a nicely-cooked dinner on a prettily-arranged table, when the lights are subdued and soft." And it is all very sweet and nice for that other engaged lady to tell us how she can "light the fire and get breakfast before starting in the morning," and combine these accomplishments with domestic aspirations and a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, and "Wife, Mother, and Grannie" can look down on the likes of me from her lofty pinnacle of venerable experience; but none of these ladies faces the real difficulty that presents itself to me—which is, how to get decently and respectably engaged. We eligible maidens who live in or near small country towns have none of the social chances that fall to the lot of our sisters who stand higher in the social scale. For them there is the London season, and when that is over a Continental trip, or a series of flying visits round comfortable and cheery country houses, where their talents in the shape of tennis, singing, "playing games," dancing, acting charades, and the wearing of smart frocks and the saying of smart things can be displayed to the best advantage. But for us, whose purses and positions are smaller and less important, whose chance of a dance or a picnic is dependent on the advent of some cheery entertaining regiment with a couple of good-natured "Bootles'" therein, who *may* turn up trumps, or may, alas! "love and ride away," how are we to meet, and choose, and select, and study the characters of, and ultimately give way in sweet surrender to, the lord of our hearts? We are hemmed in and hedged round at every side, and we yearn in vain for the power and privilege of being "out" in the sense in which that fascinating little word applies to our more richly dowered sisters. Now, Sir, your correspondent the young man from the country who calls himself "J. A. Z." has got on the right track when he speaks—and very sensibly, too, for a young man—of possible new opportunities for young people to enjoy life. He is quite right in saying that while none of us would be prevented entering a *bal paré*, or a *bal des enfants*, or a *soirée dansante* in any one of the *établissements* or *casinos* to be found at such places as Trouville, Dieppe, or Boulogne, we would all of us virtually shudder over such a suggestion if brought forward in this decorous island. The "dancing saloon" has, of course, a horrid sound about it, and, as we can't give balls ourselves, of course we are not asked to many. Your young man suggests that the local clergy with Liberal views, who see no sin in a dance should arrange entertainments of the sort required. Unfortunately there are not many of such amiable broad-minded clerics about, and I am sure our old rector, and the new pale young curate who has just come from Oxford, with a pile of books, and spectacles, and a fancy for making people get up to go to church at a desperately early hour in the morning, would shrivel up in their surplices if they were asked to organise a weekly dance, and pose as clerical chaperons. No, Sir, the notion of weekly dance is good, but the committee of local residents starting the scheme themselves is a vastly better plan. We want something simple and popular, and, now that the winter months are coming on, this seems to be an idea that you ought to take up and work out, and thus earn the gratitude of many a Mariana in Moated Grange. Let the local magnates—the doctor, the lawyer, the parson by all means if he will join, the squire if he will condescend, the mill-owner, the respectable townsfolk generally—join together, and once a week take the local Athenæum or Town Hall and give a "Cinderella Dance" from, say, six to twelve o'clock. Let them engage the pianist, and if it "runs to" a fiddler and a clarionet so much the better, and also provide light refreshment, and we girls will gladly undertake the decorative part of the work and fit up a pretty little ball-room, where the young men will not have the gloom and awe of the Dissenting Chapel over them, and where there will be every inducement to prevent the said young men from "going to the bad." These "calico balls," as they are sometimes called, would rather induce young men to "go to the good"; and frankly, Sir, by "going to the good" I mean coming to meet *me* and my girl friends, and being innocently happy, and forming friendships, and brightening existence, and possibly—it would not be wise to be too sure on this point—finding the truest and deepest of all friendships in its most perfect form. I have heard that long ago in your London you had a grand fashionable gathering called "Almack's," where all the lofty people went to meet each other. Now I should like every little town and district to have its local provincial "Almack's," entrance to which would be subject to the approval of the local committee, and where we could all meet in pleasant concourse, instead of, as we do now, sit staring at each other Sunday after Sunday in church, and wonder what we are all really like. If you please, I am all for dancing: for the "educational magic-lantern" or the "literary debate," or, indeed, anything with a touch of the class or lecture in it, has no charm for me at all. Your young man from the country has got as far London-wards as Brixton. If Brixton will start the scheme it will deserve well of the whole community, and earn the gratitude of many honest-minded maidens, including that of yours appreciatively,

A YOUNG GIRL IN THE COUNTRY.

Wiltshire, Sept. 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—Before the interesting correspondence on marriage comes to a close I may, perhaps, be permitted to contribute a few words from the standpoint of the "New Church," more generally known as Swedenborgian. So far as I can gather from a careful perusal of Mrs. Caird's article, and her subsequent letter, the desirability of marriage, and its beneficent effects upon society, are not questioned, it being understood that the ideal marriage—"a union prompted by love, friendship, and affinity," and "which takes the idea of a life-long union between a man and a woman as its foundation"—is meant. It has been cogently pointed out in reply that this world is not an ideal world, and that, therefore, we can do little more than aim at such an ideal state of things.

Swedenborg, in his treatise on conjugal love, published in 1768, says pretty much the same thing, and, in his usual philosophic style, points out the cause: "The conjunctions which are made on earth," he says, "are seldom from any internal perception of love, but from an external perception which hides the internal. Wealth and large possessions are peculiarly the objects of worldly love, together with dignities and honours; besides these objects, there are also various enticing allurements, such as beauty and an external polish of manners, and sometimes even an unchasteness of character!"

This relates only to marriage in its most external form, a state scarcely less rudimentary than that of the animals, and so we are told: "There is implanted in every man (male and female) from creation an internal and conjugal principle—the internal is spiritual and the external natural; a man comes first into the latter, and as he becomes spiritual into the former." Marriage, he tells us, is a Divine institution, not merely on account of a Divine fiat, but because it is an outbirth of the Divine nature itself. The difference of the sexes is internal—the man, from his inmost being to his earthly frame, being pre-eminently a form of wisdom, and the woman a form of love; and hence it follows that it is only as a man, by the Divine help, becomes truly wise and a woman truly loving that a true and lasting marriage can be consummated. That many are aiming at this higher marriage your columns, I think, abundantly testify.

In what way the adoption of Mrs. Caird's "freedom of contract" would forward the attainment of the ideal marriage I do not see. To me the outline of her scheme already published appears to bear on its front the ugly mark of selfishness, seeking the good of an entity—re husband and wife—in preference to that of society.

That one pair may live happily Mrs. Caird would imperil the happiness of families, and risk even social chaos. She tells "that so long as trust and confidence remain no bonds are necessary to bind two people together," that "the ideal marriage, despite all difficulties and dangers, should, therefore, be free," and further, "that the intense attraction of being for one another's happiness would make interchanges of whatever kind far more passionate than that of duty." It is in placing passion before duty that Mrs. Caird's theory fails, and is, I fear, only another manifestation of the low esteem in which marriage is held. The term "mother" in many circles is synonymous with "a poor drudge," and family life is "humdrum."

Nor does Mrs. Caird give us any encouragement to try her panacea. In another part of her paper she tells us that the result of freer arrangements with regard to marriage in the age of chivalry led to "social chaos." Marriage, as the matrix of society, must, I think, therefore be considered as a public act, and the State rightly claims to be represented as a consenting party. It is, perhaps, unfair to judge Mrs. Caird before the particulars of her scheme (its *modus operandi*) are made public, but at present I view with distrust "the development of individuality and the entering of each pair upon their union after their own particular fashion."

Let me, however, congratulate Mrs. Caird on her exordium to all who are working for the improvement of society, an exordium which I cordially adopt, and with which I conclude these somewhat extended remarks: "The method of the most enlightened reformer is to crowd out old evil by new good, and to seek to sow the seed of the nobler future where it can take root and grow to its full height."—I remain, yours faithfully,

HENRY HIGHAM, Secretary.

No. 74, Dartmouth Park-hill, Sept. 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—I hope you will allow a "Farmer's Daughter" space for a few words. I have read with much sympathy the letters of a "Would-be Benedict" and "Encore Isolé," and agree with them that it would be very nice if girls and young men could meet and learn to know each other without so much stiffness and formality. Now, just look at our case: My father is the happy (!) owner of eight "unappropriated blessings," all of whom have, I may say, a fair share of good looks, are all very domesticated, most of them musical, and any of them capable of getting their own living either in one way or another. At home we have every facility for courtship in the shape of woodland walks, tennis, music—in fact, everything but the masculine element. Now, if only you can persuade a few of your "splendid noble-minded fellows" to pay a visit to this benighted village, what a godsend they would be, and the clever letters you have so kindly published will, indeed, have proved of use and benefit to the rising generation.

There are heaps of nice well-educated farmers' daughters about besides ourselves, and I think it is a shame for somebody not to hunt them up. The fact is the men are too lazy to take the trouble. I am quite sure I don't want to be a "Glorified Spinster," and shall continue to do my daily duties in the hope of some one "turning up" some day. In the meantime I have picked up a few crumbs of comfort from one of your lady correspondents, who very coolly tells us she has had no fewer than fourteen offers of marriage! That one may some day be my portion is the modest hope of, yours truly,

A MAID OF KENT.

Goudhurst, Kent, Sept. 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—I was very pleased to see in this morning's paper a letter from a young lady signing herself a "City Barmaid." I am in the same position myself. Men wonder why it is barmaids very seldom marry. Well, I will tell them. We see men unmasked, not as they appear before their fellow-tradesmen's sisters and daughters. It is in the low condition to which drink reduces them that we see them, and then it is that we form our opinion. It is quite true that when the drink is in the man comes out in his true colours. That is the reason most barmaids remain unmarried. And if only a few more of the young ladies could see the men as we see them, there would not be so many marriages turn out to be a failure.—Yours, &c.,

AN OBSERVANT BARMAID.

Tunbridge-wells, Sept. 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—I think the fashionable mothers of to-day are in a great measure to blame for so many marriages turning out failures. Supposing in a family there are four or five daughters, nice looking, but without money; the mother's sole idea in life, once they are launched into society, is to get them off her hands as quickly as possible. They are to be seen at every entertainment, both public and private, by way of advertisement, if one may so put it. This is a great mistake on the mother's part, for it makes the girls feel very *blasé* in a short time, and men get very tired of never being able to go anywhere without meeting them. In order to carry this out they have only time to think of fresh excitements, and what they will wear at them. The mother, perhaps, sees a man paying a little attention to one of her daughters. If he has money or a title, no matter how great a fool he may be, an announcement is promptly sent to the society papers that a marriage is arranged between the two. Should the unfortunate man be at all bashful, he does not like to withdraw, and proposes without thinking whether the girl is likely to suit him or not. The miserable state of society in this country renders it impossible for the two sexes to become acquainted, as they dare not be seen alone together, owing to the fear of what Mrs. Grundy would say. The stupid custom of chaperones should be done away with, it but conveys a broad hint to man that he is not to be trusted.—Yours, &c.,

SPINSTER.

Edinburgh, Sept. 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—Matrimonial misery, unfortunately, does exist, and, if traced to its causation, would be found to result in many cases from disappointing discoveries which those who are married make in each other when it is too late. Matrimony would be happy if those who entered it did so with the approval of a right judgment, which can only be based upon right (full and correct) knowledge of each other and of the duties and responsibilities of matrimony.

Those who marry contrary to their judgment, or before they are familiar enough to form a right judgment of each other, are sinful or foolhardy, and the unhappiness which, in the majority of cases, will follow is their punishment. It should be remembered that ignorance generates misery, so that it is not enough for persons entering the marriage state to know that in so doing they are acting in accordance with their judgment unless they can also assure themselves that their judgment is right.

If "the child is father to the man" it is possible to say what kind of a man the boy will become, and surely it ought to be much easier to discern what kind of a husband a man will make when his character as a son, as a brother, as a friend, and as a workman may be ascertained.

Granted that the wife is worthy, an affectionate son will be a loving husband. If after marriage he becomes less loving it is because his wife is not as worthy of his love as he thought her to be. He acted upon wrong judgment based upon partial knowledge, and the ensuing misery is his punishment. He married in haste and will repent at leisure. Similar illustrations might be given *ad infinitum*.

Love to be lasting must have a lasting object, and "only they prove happy in love who love what most deserves their love." "Charms strike the sight but merit wins the soul," and when such a conquest is made there is no need to fear disruption.

Happiness in any state is proportionate with right acting. It is not possible in the present state of the world to be "perfectly" happy, for the sorrows of others must throw their shadows over us.—Yours, &c.,

Sheffield, Sept. 20. C. V. V.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—I am a young man on the threshold of life. I am "engaged," and if marriage is to be a failure then I'm doomed. I'm doomed because I'm stupid enough to imagine (whatever philosophers may say to the contrary) that I have taken perhaps the wisest step I ever took in my life, and I happen to be one amongst those pitiable mortals who prefer the pleasures of virtue to the selfishness of vice. Sir, marriage will be a failure, society itself will be a failure, everything in life must be a failure, so long as in the present age people persist in the belief that legislation is a panacea for all moral and social evils. I beg to give you my reasons for my action, and if any one will show me clearly that I am on the road to destruction he will earn my everlasting gratitude for pulling me up in time.

I have the presumption to think that I am a factor in the world's progress, and I have even the audacity to assert my individuality. I do not feel like one of the weakest, nor like "going to the wall." For a man in my position I am making the start in comparative poverty, and my circumstances are adverse, but I shall use my own individual brains in deciding upon the time when I may safely take the plunge into that state from which I conceive it to be right that no one should be allowed to return, seeing that he has any amount of time for consideration at the outset. It's all nonsense to lay the blame on the poor wife. If she is a reasonable woman he will have only himself to thank if he is unhappy. If she is not a reasonable woman, he was a fool to marry her. I deem it much more conducive to my happiness to have an object for which I can work cheerfully than to go drifting away like a rudderless ship. I am concentrating my energy, not dissipating it. I do not suck the nob of a stick in the company of a barmaid, reciprocally light-headed and frivolous. There are no suitable wives for walking-sticks and parasites, and many of the young ladies of my acquaintance could give these parties oracular proof of this fact should they be foolhardy enough to "propose." In looking forward to my marriage I am treating the matter in all seriousness, and I lack the advantage which most people have, for I am 200 miles away from the source of all encouragement. But the encouragement reaches me all the same, and is much more satisfactory than all the foolish and unstable indulgences which I am thus enabled to resist, for I must tell you, Sir, that by the nature of my avocation I have every temptation to a life of so-called pleasure in all its variety, and I am also beset with disadvantages, which of themselves have driven many a mind to dissoluteness. It may not be supposed that I have any desperation in my character, but if Mrs. Caird, or any other social apologist, will show me the error of my ways, and give me something more satisfactory, I am favourable to all progress, and I will take the bait.

Schoolboys, empty-headed mashers, dissatisfied and crusty bachelors, and young men with no stability of purpose, are not fit to be married, and it is cowardly to blame the woman in such cases if the result is not happiness. These people are not even fit for anything which Mrs. Caird might substitute for marriage. Of course, every man can reform himself if he will, but, until he has done it, he ought not to marry. The saying from Horace on emigrants is equally applicable here: "Cœlum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt," and so those who marry may change their conditions without changing their minds. And these simple rules apply alike to the duke or the labourer. Let a man look to himself. Where marriage fails what could succeed? My observation has taught me that marriage leads to concentrated efforts, and this is the chief virtue of all progress. Love, health, common sense, and a kind bearing will ensure happiness, and any argument to the contrary is a confession of weakness. Marriage is regarded too much as an end rather than a means. A man need not wait until he is married to be happy. Let him commence the good work at once. As Sir John Lubbock said: "There is a duty of happiness as well as a happiness of duty."—Yours, &c.,

VITA.

Chippenham, Sept. 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—Happy indeed should be the man or woman who has a kindred spirit for a life-partner, and is living in continual love and harmony, smoothing each other's pains and intensifying each other's joys. But sad experience has taught me that these "heavens below" are in a minority, and that until husbands and wives have learned to practice mutual forbearance, and will strangle that "king of demons"—selfishness—marriage will be in many cases a failure. When will people see that this self-gratification, this sacrifice of others to an individual desire, is the rock on which so many homes are wrecked? When will they learn the golden lesson that the only way to be truly happy is to do what one can to promote the happiness of others? But as this Utopian era seems far away in the dim future, and as we are too awfully human and will make little or no effort to control and suppress what is evil in our natures, I think, with many of your correspondents, that enforced separation should be granted in very many cases where it is not allowed at present, and that divorce should be simplified, made far less expensive, and not be confined, as now, to a breach of the Seventh Commandment; but that other outrages on the marriage state should be accepted as equally good cause for obtaining a divorce. Many there are who are daily praying for deliverance from a life that is worse than death; and that an unmerciful law compels them to live on with partners whom—through debased habits—they can only loathe, seems cruel in the highest degree, and to talk of the sanctity of marriage to a person whose husband or wife has violated all, or almost all, the marriage vows is a mockery. Take the case of a "City Clerk," in your issue of the 19th inst., or take my case, and I think you will excuse us for having very big doubts about marriages being made in heaven. I commenced my married life with a loving nature, high hopes, great expectations, and a determination to be a good husband; but, alas for poor humanity! my hopes were soon to be shattered, my castles in the air, so fondly raised, were doomed to demolition. After about two years a love of strong drink became apparent in my wife. I hoped, if my earnest entreaties would be of no avail, that her high education and self-respect would prevent her from allowing herself to sink low in the social scale, but not so. Drunkenness with its attendant horrors made our home an inferno, I had to be father and mother to our four young children, foul language and pawn tickets were abundant, the children were neglected and cruelly treated, and I had sufficient proof for myself that my wife was a sinner against me in other ways. After years of misery, that seemed almost unendurable to me, my wife—fearing, I believe, a compulsory separation or divorce—agreed to a mutual separation on an allowance; but had she not, a law, devoid of equity, would have compelled me to live with her, if living it could be called, till welcome death brought release.

Let those who talk of the sanctity of marriage, and say that "those whom God hath joined together no man should put asunder," go to one or two of the many such homes (?), and if it is nothing to them that long-suffering husbands and wives should have these horrible millstones hung around their necks for life, they will surely admit that, for the sake of innocent and helpless children, a speedy and radical revision of the laws that govern divorce and separation is sadly needed.—Yours &c.,

CORNUBIA.

Gospel Oak, Sept. 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—Will you kindly find a place to insert the following sad story, which is perfectly true, being part of my own unhappy life? At the age of eighteen I met a man who cared for me devotedly, and although my father thought his income insufficient for a girl in my position he allowed a semi-sort of engagement to exist which we fondly hoped would culminate in marriage.

For a year things went on smoothly, we poor fools building a little earthly Paradise for ourselves each time we met, and making plans for our future which seemed all sunshine and brightness.

We were in the country, my parents and self staying in a house almost adjoining the one occupied by my lover and his people. It was nearly dusk when I returned home one day from a dreamy ramble with him I loved. The butler opened the door, and told me my father wished to see me in the study as soon as possible. I entered the room with a smile on my lips and gladness at my heart. My stern parent did not speak at first, but motioned me to a chair, and then said, "You remember Mr. ——." For the moment I did not, and replied to that effect, whereat my father appeared vexed. However, he proceeded in rather a hurried manner to tell me that the object of our discussion was in S——, and had come to ask my hand in marriage. I laughed at first, but something in my father's face suddenly arrested the merry jest I had ready for my answer. I saw he considered the offer seriously. "But," I cried, "you surely cannot mean me to give —— up." "We will not let such folly be even spoken of," was the reply, given in the hard, severe tones I knew but too well. Expostulations were worse than useless. I was literally forced into an engagement, and three days after my twentieth birthday I was led to the altar by a man double my own age, and who did not possess one single feeling in sympathy with mine.

"What a grand wedding!" was the universal cry. "Oh, how sad she looks!" one woman said. "I wonder why. He has such piles of money, she ought to be happy."

I was married in a church crowded with guests, but the memory of that one figure standing out beyond all else, the dear face so changed with pain, will never fade from my memory or cease to cause regret. Our honeymoon was to last a year, and shortly after we had been married I became aware that the conduct of the man I had wedded was somewhat strange. A week or so later I discovered he was an habitual drunkard, had been confined in a lunatic asylum several months, and that his health was so seriously impaired by a life of debauchery that there was contagion almost in the very atmosphere he breathed. I cannot possibly describe my sufferings nor the awful temptations I escaped. Why is it when one is in such wild distress men thrust every vile suggestion they can into the ears of the woman they pretend to wish to help?

How I lived through all that misery I don't know, but the time passed, and I found myself once more in England, where I hoped to get released from the man who had so cruelly wronged me. My father appeared horrified at the state of affairs, and promised to help me, with which hope he buoyed me up until I could bear it no longer. I went in desperation to a lawyer and obtained a separation until, as I thought, I could get the marriage annulled.

Try for one moment to picture my utter despair when I was told afterwards that having signed the deed of separation I had condoned all the offences of the man I so hated, and was doomed to a life of such misery as I pray Heaven few women have to endure. I have read most of the correspondence in your pages, the majority of which clearly points to matters remaining in *statu quo*. Now, I ask every one of such correspondents who have set forth these views whether legislation ought not to afford relief in such a grievous case of wrong as mine.

I am only twenty-seven now, and although doctors have repeatedly told me he cannot live more than a year, I've given up hope of ever signing myself in truth

A FREE WOMAN.

London, Sept. 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—Will you kindly allow a word of reply to "Alderton," in your issue of the 19th? His letter is nothing less than a libel on Sunday-schools, and should not be allowed to pass unchallenged. Among other things he says "The school was simply a rendezvous for amorous swains and their sweethearts." I suppose he refers to a Sunday-school with which he was once connected. And I think it is only right that the name of the school and other particulars should be given, that others may judge of the truth or otherwise of his statements, which I for one decline to accept as true. That lads and lasses will look at one another, whether at Sunday-school or elsewhere, is only natural, but to assert that "Sunday-schools have much to answer for in the case of early marriages, and in many instances of what is worse," is entirely opposed to my experience of Sunday-schools. I have been connected with Sunday-schools in various parts of the kingdom, first as a scholar, afterwards as a teacher and officer, for upwards of thirty years, and I do not know of a single case which corresponds with the experience of "Alderton."

On the other hand, I can refer to many happy marriages which have resulted from connection with Sunday-schools, and, further, I am prepared to assert that 99 per cent. of the marriages contracted by young people connected with Sunday-schools are a success, and not a failure.—I am, &c.,

SUPERINTENDENT.

Beccles, Suffolk, Sept. 21.

By his will made in February, 1887, a testator who died a few months since, leaving personalty valued at upwards of £19,000, bequeathed £400 upon trust for the trustees to invest the same at their discretion, and stand possessed of the income to arise therefrom in trust to pay the same to his wife for life, or so long as she shall remain his widow, and he advised the trustees to invest the money upon such securities as will give them the least trouble, as he was confident they would have plenty of trouble with her, and he declared that if his said wife should make away with any of his estate or effects, or should use vitriol to damage or destroy any of the furniture or effects in his dwelling-house in which she had no pride, the trust in her favour should determine. There was nothing in the will, says the *Citizen*, to show that the testator had any ground for believing that this provision was necessary.

The Court.

BALMORAL, Sept. 21.

The Queen went out yesterday morning, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Alice of Hesse, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove through Braemar round the Lion's Face, accompanied by Princess Alice of Hesse, and attended by the Dowager Lady Churchill.

Princess Beatrice drove out, attended by Miss Bauer.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales left the Castle for York, attended by Major Miles.

Earl Cadogan had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal family.

General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, G.C.B., has left the Castle.

TO-DAY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

Racing.—Manchester Autumn Meeting, the Lancashire Plate.

Cricket.—Surrey v. Australians, at the Oval (concluding day).

Athletics.—Bicycle Races and Sports at Alexandra Palace; London Athletic Club Autumn Meeting at Stamford-bridge; Polytechnic Harriers' Handicaps at Paddington.

Rowing—Cobden R.C., Fours; Kensington R.C. Regatta; Kingston Institute R.C., Fours; Bermondsey Institute R.C., Senior and Junior Pairs; Surrey United R.C., Second Grand Fours; Metropolitan Annual Regatta; Thames R.C., Senior Fours and Regatta; London R.C. Regatta; Vesta R.C., Senior Fours.

Yachting.—Tamesis Club, Open Handicap, Teddington Thames Valley Sailing Club.

The Commander-in-Chief has appointed Captain H. W. Mitchell, of the 14th Hussars, to be adjutant of the Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry (Duke of Cambridge's Hussars), in place of Captain Lord Edmund Talbot, 11th Hussars, whose period of service has expired.

The Dowager Countess of Aberdeen has presented the living of St. Mary's, St. George's-in-the-East, to the Rev. Henry Henman, curate of Halifax Parish Church, and formerly curate of Bermondsey, in succession to the late Rev. Henry Sinden.

The Lord Chancellor has presented to the Rev. W. G. Royle, of Spilsby, the rectory of Winceby, Lincolnshire. The Rev. H. C. Cason has also been instituted to the rectory of Mundesley, Norfolk, on the presentation of her Majesty the Queen.

The *Etoile Belge* of yesterday publishes the following: "We learn from an excellent source that the taking over by the State of the lines worked by the North-Eastern Railway Company has been decided on in principle. Proposals to that effect will be submitted to the Legislature on the meeting of the Chambers, and the Government will demand urgency for them."—*Reuter*.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—POLITICAL ECONOMY.—A course of LECTURES on money and credit, [illegible] J. W. Cunningham, Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.—NEW PUPILS can now be admitted for the MICHAELMAS TERM. For particulars apply to J. W. Cunningham, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Educational Department.—The educational divisions of the CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY'S SCHOOL of ART, SCIENCE, and LITERATURE will RE-OPEN on the days indicated. [illegible]
The Ladies' Division—Junior School, Oct. 1.
School of Practical Engineering [illegible], Sept. [illegible]
School of Landscape Gardening and Improvement of Estates, Oct. 1.
Prospectus in the Library, Crystal Palace.
F. K. J. SHENTON, F.R. Hist. S., Superintendent, Educational Department.

LONDON ORGAN SCHOOL and COLLEGE of MUSIC.—Est. [illegible] Patron—His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY. Principal—Henry Clark. [illegible]

BONALLY VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL COLLEGE, [illegible] NEXT TERM commences SEPT. [illegible]

TAVISTOCK VIOLIN ACADEMY.—Director and Principal, Mr. [illegible] PRIVATE LESSONS [illegible]

TAVISTOCK AMATEUR ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY. [illegible] VACANCIES for [illegible]

TAVISTOCK VIOLIN ACADEMY.—The celebrated system of CLASSES, [illegible]

ACADEMY for the VIOLIN. Established 18[illegible]. [illegible] The MICHAELMAS TERM will begin TUESDAY, [illegible]

VIOLIN.—LESSONS by a renowned soloist. [illegible]

SCHOOL of PAINTING, Pelham-street, South Kensington. [illegible] The NEXT SESSION will commence OCT. 1. [illegible]

ANGLO-FRENCH and GERMAN COLLEGE [illegible]

[illegible]

SHORTHAND.—27, Chancery-lane.—PITMAN'S.—METROPOLITAN SCHOOL (Ltd.), 27, Chancery-lane. [illegible] 27, Chancery-lane. [illegible]

REPORTS of MEETINGS, LAW CASES, &c., by experienced reporters, shorthand writers and typewriters [illegible] 27, Chancery-lane.

APPOINTMENTS.—Ladies, gentlemanly youths [illegible]

ITS RESULTS are the HIGHEST KNOWN. [illegible]

TYPE-WRITING and BOOKKEEPING (under a Chartered Accountant), Writing, Commercial Correspondence, [illegible] Business Training College, 27, Chancery-lane.

CLERKS.—Important.—Knowledge of business, and how to obtain it. [illegible] BUSINESS TRAINING COLLEGE, 27, Chancery-lane.

SHORTHAND.—69, Chancery-lane.—PITMAN'S.—[illegible] TAYLOR'S SCHOOL. [illegible]

SHORTHAND, Typewriting, Bookkeeping. French by Phonography, Business Training. Lady teachers. [illegible] TAYLOR'S SCHOOL (open ten till ten), 69, Chancery-lane.

SHORTHAND (PITMAN'S), Bookkeeping, Type-writing, [illegible] City School of Commerce, [illegible]

WRITING, BOOKKEEPING.—Mr. HOUSTON [illegible] 75, Chancery-lane.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING.—SMITH and SMART, [illegible]

[illegible]

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BED-ROOM SUITES.	From 3½ guis.
BED-ROOM SUITES.	to 300 guis.
BED-ROOM SUITES.	500 in stock.

BED-ROOM SUITES.—For Suites at a moderate price ash and walnut are particularly recommended, as they are not only pretty and fashionable woods, but also very durable, and well adapted to stand the test of daily use in a variable climate.

MESSRS. MAPLE and CO. invite an inspection of their present Stock of Inexpensive and medium-priced BED-ROOM SUITES, feeling sure that intending purchasers will be pleased both with the variety and elegance of the designs, the excellence of workmanship, and moderate prices charged.—MAPLE and CO., Manufacturers of Bed-room Furniture.

MAPLE and CO. The YARMOUTH SUITE, in decorated pine, consisting of wardrobe, washstand with marble top and tiled back, toilet table and glass, large chest of drawers, pedestal cupboard, towel airer, and three chairs, £5 17s. 6d. This suite is simply wonderful value.

MAPLE and CO. The VENTNOR SUITE, in white, tastefully decorated in blue or pink, and comprising wardrobe with plate-glass door, washstand with marble top, toilet table, large chest of drawers, toilet glass, pedestal cupboard, towel airer, and three chairs, £8 15s. Design free.

MAPLE and CO., TIMBER MERCHANTS and direct Importers of the finest Woods, Manufacturers of Bed-room and other Furniture by steam power and improved machinery, Tottenham-court-road, London. Factories: Beaumont-place, Euston-road; Southampton-buildings; Liverpool-road; Park-street, Islington, &c.

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BEDSTEADS (IRON).	to 65 guis.
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MAPLE and CO. have a SPECIAL DEPARTMENT for IRON and BRASS Four-post BEDSTEADS, Cribs, and Cots, specially adapted for mosquito curtains, used in India, Australia, and the Colonies. Price for full-sized bedsteads, varying from 25s. Shippers and Colonial visitors are invited to inspect this varied stock, the largest in England, before deciding elsewhere. Ten Thousand bedsteads to select from.

MAPLE and CO.—BEDDING.—Every article of Bedding is made from pure and specially selected materials, on Maple and Co.'s own premises. The factories adjoin the Show Rooms in Tottenham-court-road.

FURNITURE for EXPORTATION.

FURNITURE.—HUNDREDS of THOUSANDS of POUNDS' worth of manufactured GOODS ready for immediate delivery. All goods marked in plain figures for net cash—a system established 50 years.

FURNITURE.—VISITORS as well as MERCHANTS [illegible]

[illegible]

OETZMANN and CO. SALE.
67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77 and 79,
HAMPSTEAD-ROAD
(Near Tottenham-court-road).

IMPORTANT SALE of
FURNISHING STOCKS.
The extensive purchase of
BANKRUPT STOCKS of
MESSRS. BREW SALE.
(late Brew and Clark),
HOUSE FURNISHERS
(of Finsbury-pavement, London), and
MESSRS. WASSELL
(of Brighton),
will be offered at
UNUSUALLY LARGE DISCOUNTS SALE.
From original
COST PRICES.
SALE NOW PROCEEDING.

OETZMANN'S SALE.—Particulars post free. The choice being so immense a personal visit, if possible, is advised; but in cases where this would be inconvenient orders sent per post receive prompt and faithful attention.

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BEDSTEADS for schools, hospitals, infirmaries, &c., from 7s. 6d.
A good Brass French Bedstead, full size, 60s.
Mattress, full size, good wool, from 12s.
Mattress, full size, good horsehair, from 35s.

OETZMANN and CO. SALE.
DINING-ROOM SUITES, from nine guineas.
Easy Chairs, from 18s. to five guineas.
Sideboards, from 35s. to 40 guineas; Dining Tables, from 35s.
Solid Mahogany Dining Table, 5ft. 6in. by 3ft., 55s.

OETZMANN and CO. SALE.
WICKER CHAIR, artistically draped in tapestry, 15s. 9d.
Wicker Chair, with plush cushions, 12s. 9d.
Bamboo Fire Screen, with handsome gold embroidered panel, 12s. 9d.
Ebonised Cabinet, four bevelled silver plates, 4ft. wide, 75s.

OETZMANN and CO. SALE.
Artistic Bordered and Fringed SEAMLESS CARPETS, of superior quality, all wool and reversible.

9ft. by 7ft. 6in.	18s. 6d.	10ft. 6in. by 9ft.	28s. 3d.
9ft. by 9ft.	21s. 6d.	12ft. by 10ft. 6in.	35s. 6d.

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Best ARCTIC GOOSE DOWN QUILTS, covered in printed French Sateen both sides, very effective style.

3ft. by 3ft.	5s. 6d.	6ft. by 5ft.	7s. 6d.
5ft. by 4ft.	8s. 6d.	6ft. by 5ft.	11s. 9d.
6ft. by 4ft.	10s. 6d.	6ft. by 6ft.	18s. 6d.

OETZMANN and CO. SALE.
JAPANNED WASHSTANDS in art colours from 9s. 11d.; Black or Bronze Umbrella Stand, Queen Anne design, 5s. 9d.; handsome Fender, with brass bar and supports, artistic base, 5s. 11d.; elegant Polished Brass Pillar Table Lamp, 10s. 6d.

OETZMANN and CO. SALE.
ORNAMENTAL CHINA.—Vases, Figures, Groups, Jars, Candelabra, &c., in almost endless variety. The reductions are in many cases as much as 75 per cent., and a most unusual opportunity is afforded of acquiring these works of art at unheard of prices.

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CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
DECORATORS, and
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAMPSTEAD-ROAD

[illegible]

FREEHOLD GROUND RENT of £96 per annum, secured on 12 houses at Camberwell; rack rents £390; price £1,[illegible]. Also £36 [illegible] at Chelsea, in one collection; price £[illegible].—Frank Jolly and Co., 66, Leadenhall-street.

EXCEEDINGLY well-built 12-roomed RESIDENCE, in Amhurst-road, Hackney. Let at £80, but possession may be obtained at Michaelmas. Lease 84 years, at £8. Price £[illegible].—Frank Jolly and Co., Auctioneers, &c., as above.

TWO excellent HOUSES in Royal-road, Kennington Park; price £400. A capital House in Lyndon-road, Bermondsey; price £[illegible]. And two Houses in Shields-street, Peckham; price £[illegible]. All good letting property and well worthy attention.—Mr. Stimson, Auctioneer, 2, New Kent-road, S.E.

A SEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE, with large garden, gateway entrance, yard, stabling, and coachhouse. Just off Old Kent-road. Let at £36 per annum. Lease 57 years at £5 ground rent. Price only £[illegible]. Sale by mortgagees.—Mr. Stimson, Auctioneer, 2, New Kent-road, S.E.

A COMPACT block of COPYHOLD PROPERTY in Lambeth, comprising five houses (three with shops), producing £[illegible] per annum. Quit rent only 6d. Price £1,[illegible].—Mr. Stimson, Auctioneer, 2, New Kent-road, S.E. (10,[illegible].)

SUPERIOR RESIDENCE, in the main Norwood-road. Containing 10 rooms, bath room, &c. Let at the low rent of £[illegible]. Lease [illegible] years at £[illegible]. Price £[illegible]. Sale by order of mortgagees.—Mr. Stimson, Auctioneer, 2, New Kent-road, S.E.

TWELVE HOUSES (six with Shops) at Brixton, producing £[illegible] per annum. Lease [illegible] years, at £[illegible] ground rent. Price only £2,[illegible]. A great bargain. Absolute sale by Mortgagees.—Mr. Stimson, Auctioneer, 2, New Kent-road, S.E.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Over 11 per cent.—Four six-roomed COTTAGES at Stamford-hill. Producing £[illegible]. Ground rent £3 per house. Lease [illegible] years. Price £[illegible].—J. Fourty, 9, Furnival-street, Holborn.

CANNING TOWN.—FREEHOLD.—Special Chance.—Corner SHOP and five HOUSES, all let and produce £1[illegible] per annum. £1,[illegible] will be accepted from prompt purchaser.—J. Fourty, 9, Furnival-street, Holborn.

CROUCH-END.—To be SOLD, first-class double-fronted RESIDENCE, in this favourite locality. 11 to 15 rooms, all latest improvements. Large gardens, drainage perfect.—Vaughan and Co., Southampton Estate Office, Fitzroy-square, W.

KILBURN.—For Occupation or Investment.—Attractive well-built RESIDENCE. Eight rooms, offices, and garden. Lease [illegible] years. Ground rent £7. Price moderate.—Vaughan and Co., Auctioneers, Southampton Estate Office, Fitzroy-square, W.

INVESTMENT.—Long LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE, to pay 7 per cent. Let for [illegible] years certain to a medical man with large practice. Situated close to Battersea Park. Price £1,[illegible]. Lease [illegible] years.—Messrs. Buckland, [illegible], Alfred-place West, South Kensington.

FREEHOLD INVESTMENT, to pay [illegible] per cent. 11 small VILLAS (weekly), at Parson's-green. Always let to most respectable tenants. Price £[illegible].—Agents, Messrs. Buckland, [illegible], Alfred-place West, South Kensington.

SELHURST.—Handsome semi-detached RESIDENCE, within three minutes of Selhurst and 10 minutes of Norwood Junction Railway Stations, close to trams and shops. Containing five bed rooms, bath room, fitted hot and cold water, two reception rooms, good garden (no basement). Rent £[illegible], on three years agreement. Price £[illegible]. Freehold. (Fo. [illegible].)—Apply to Furze and Aldridge, Auctioneers (facing station), Norwood Junction, S.E.

WOODSIDE.—A pair of conveniently situate semi-detached VILLAS, close to Woodside and Norwood Junction Stations. Each contains five good bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold supplies), two large reception rooms, usual offices on ground floor. Good garden. FREEHOLD. £[illegible] the pair. Rent £[illegible] each, on a three years' agreement. ([illegible].)—Apply to Furze and Aldridge, Auctioneers, &c., Norwood Junction, and at Thornton-heath.

GUNNERSBURY.—FREEHOLD semi-detached RESIDENCE, of very handsome appearance, and facing beautiful private grounds. Near three stations. Contains three reception, four bed rooms, kitchen, &c., bath and lavatory (hot and cold). [illegible]

[illegible]

IZARD, DAWE, and IZARD'S REGISTER of BUSINESSES may be had gratis on application. Grocers, tea-dealers, cheesemongers, oil and colour men, and wine and spirit merchants will find it the best medium existing for effecting either the sale or purchase of a business.—Offices, 147, Cannon-street, E.C.

GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESS, Eastern suburbs.—IZARD, DAWE, and IZARD have for SALE a neglected trade of £[illegible] per week. In present hands over seven years. Rent £[illegible]. Lease [illegible] years. Attractive shop and comfortable premises. Total incoming about £[illegible].—Apply at the Agency Offices, 147, Cannon-street, E.C.

CHEESEMONGER'S BUSINESS, Hackney.—IZARD, DAWE, and IZARD have for SALE an established trade of £[illegible] weekly, well situate in a densely-populated market. Books can be seen. Capital corner shop, with every convenience. Price for lease, fixtures, and utensils, £175. Stock at value.—Apply at the Agency Offices, 147, Cannon-street, E.C.

GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESS, Eastern suburbs.—IZARD, DAWE, and IZARD have for SALE a neglected trade of over £[illegible] weekly. In present hands over seven years. Rent £[illegible]. Lease 14 years. Attractive shop and comfortable premises. Total incoming about £[illegible].—Apply at the Agency Offices, 147, Cannon-street, E.C.

GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESS, with P.O. attached, S.E. district.—IZARD, DAWE, and IZARD have for SALE a snug trade of £[illegible] weekly. P.O. produces £[illegible] per annum. Large corner premises, with every convenience. Price, including fixtures and utensils, £[illegible]. Stock optional. Capital chance for a beginner.—Apply at the Agency Offices, 147, Cannon-street, E.C.

CHEESEMONGER'S BUSINESS, Hackney.—IZARD, DAWE, and IZARD have for SALE an established trade of £[illegible] weekly, well situate in a densely-populated market. Books can be seen. Capital corner shop, with every convenience. Price for lease, fixtures, and utensils, £175. Stock at value.—Apply at the Agency Offices, 147, Cannon-street, E.C.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL OIL and COLOUR BUSINESS, Eastern district.—IZARD, DAWE, and IZARD have for SALE an established trade of £[illegible] per week. Death in family sole cause for sale. Rent £[illegible]. Lease [illegible] years. Price for lease, fixtures, utensils, two vans, two horses, dogcart, &c., £[illegible]. Stock at value.—Apply at the Agency Offices, 147, Cannon-street, E.C.

PRINTING, Bookbinding, and Manufacturing Stationery BUSINESS, Lancashire.—IZARD, DAWE, and IZARD have for SALE a very old-established trade, with a sound connection, producing a net profit of over £[illegible]. Capable of being largely developed under practical management. Thorough investigation can be had. A safe investment for a capital of £[illegible].—Apply at the Agency Offices, 147, Cannon-street, E.C.

CATERER, Confectioner, and Baker's BUSINESS, with license attached.—IZARD, DAWE, and IZARD have for SALE a thoroughly well-known profitable business, having the monopoly of a large residential district in Surrey. Premises situate in a busy town, and replete with every convenience. Net profits about £[illegible] per annum. Incoming, including plant, horses, carts, &c., £1,[illegible].—Apply at the Agency Offices, 147, Cannon-street, E.C.

WINE, Spirit, and Beer BUSINESS, Midlands.—IZARD, DAWE, and IZARD have for SALE a thriving wholesale and family trade, doing over £[illegible] per annum at full prices. The premises are well placed in a large manufacturing town, with good residential suburbs. Expenses low. Total incoming about £[illegible]. A thoroughly sound investment.—Apply at the Agency Offices, 147, Cannon-street, E.C.

FREE BEER HOUSE, with wine licence, Old Kent-road, S.E.—IZARD, DAWE, and IZARD have for SALE a well-established trade, situate in the heart of a densely-populated district. Good trade. No loans. Price £[illegible]. Inventory easy. A splendid opening.—Apply at the Agency Offices, 147, Cannon-street, E.C.

FRUITERER'S and GREENGROCER'S BUSINESS, N.W. District.—IZARD, DAWE, and IZARD have for SALE a steady trade, averaging £[illegible] weekly, at good prices. Splendid position in very busy market. No opposition. Rental half let off. Lease can be had. Price, all at, including van, horse, &c., £[illegible].—Apply at the Agency Offices, 147, Cannon-street, E.C.

FISH and POULTRY BUSINESS.—IZARD, DAWE, and IZARD have for SALE a splendid good-class trade, situate in a fashionable watering place about [illegible] miles from London, and returning about £[illegible] at full prices. [illegible]

[illegible]

MILK BUSINESS.—A genuine concern, wholesale and retail, near London Bridge, including house and shop, three cottages, two dairies, shed, coachhouse, stabling, four horses, four vans, two carts, all appliances. Old-established. Net cash £[illegible]. Price £[illegible].—Call Hallett and Co., Business Agents, 102, Harrow-road, W.

MILK BUSINESSES.—Mr. FINEGAN, Auctioneer and Dairyman's Agent, 10, Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-street, has always genuine concerns for SALE, town and country, with or without stock from £100 to £5,000. No charge to purchasers.

MILK BUSINESSES.—Notice, only address, [illegible], Cheapside.—JONES and COLLIER'S select AGENCY. [illegible] years' practical experience. Dairies for sale, all districts; £50 to £10,000. Information free. Trial allowed. Sound Businesses Wanted.

MILLINERY. £[illegible]. Lowest price for lease and fixtures of double-fronted shop, with side entrance, in best position of Forest-hill. Satisfactory reasons for leaving. In present hands [illegible] years.—Apply on the premises, [illegible], London-road, Forest-hill, S.E. No agents.

NEAR LANGHAM HOTEL.—LODGING HOUSE for SALE. Furniture, lease, goodwill. Reasonable terms.—Apply at [illegible], Charlotte-street, Portland-place, W.

OFF-LICENCE and GROCERY STORES, West. Paying average £[illegible] monthly for beer. Large trade in bottled beers, minerals, sundries, and grocery. All receipts for same produced. Held for [illegible] years under good brewers. Large corner shop. Comfortable home. Price £[illegible]; part can remain. Very genuine business.—Apply by letter to X., [illegible], Lancaster-road, North Kensington.

OLD-ESTABLISHED SEASIDE HOTEL, Barmouth, North Wales, in important fashionable and rapidly-rising watering place. Rent £[illegible]. Price, including stock and inventory, £1,[illegible], or by valuation. Freehold might be purchased.—Bayfield and Co., [illegible], Chancery-lane, W.C.

RESTAURANT, Baker's, and Confectioner's for SALE. Licensed old-established first-class BUSINESS. Restaurant trade specially open to large extension. Good house and ample business and residential accommodation. Capital £1,[illegible].—Address Cafe and Co., Box [illegible], Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

SCHOOL (day, mixed) to be SOLD immediately, in thriving condition. About [illegible] pupils. Small premium. Good reasons for selling.—Address School, Box [illegible], Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

SCHOOL TRANSFER.—The goodwill and furniture of a small school (girls and junior boys'), in East-end, for immediate DISPOSAL. Terms very low.—Address Sect. E., [illegible], Augusta-road, Woolwich, S.E.

STATIONERY BUSINESS for SALE, established eight years, close to Kensington (Addison-road) Station. Post-office could be added. Handsome fixtures, lease, stock, &c., a bargain.—Messrs. Longman and Co., Auctioneers, opposite Westbourne Park Station, W.

STEAM LAUNDRY BUSINESS.—WANTED, to DISPOSE OF the LEASE, Machinery, Goodwill, &c., of an old-established and valuable business in London, as a going concern.—Any one with the command of £[illegible] can apply to A. B., care of Messrs. Whites and Co., Solicitors, [illegible], Cannon-street, London.

THREE HUNDRED and FIFTY POUNDS.—PUBLIC HOUSE. Only changed once in [illegible] years. Under very easy brewers, with good jobbing business attached. Free for wines and spirits. [illegible] miles out. Doing a thorough good living trade, and only wants seeing. Good roomy house, with nice bar and cellars. This is thoroughly genuine.—Apply to G. Day, [illegible], North Kent-terrace, Woolwich. No agents.

TO BUTCHERS.—To be DISPOSED OF, a good BUSINESS in the above, with good front shop. Price £[illegible].—Apply to T. Tonge, High-street, Witham, Essex.

TO JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, and Others.—To be DISPOSED OF, by private treaty, the STOCK-IN-TRADE, fixtures, and fittings in the shop now occupied by Albert Edward Adams, jeweller, [illegible], Grove-road, Eastbourne. The fixtures are in excellent condition, the shop is in a splendid situation for business, and altogether presents a good opportunity for anybody opening in the trade.—For further particulars apply to Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

TO be LET, on the banks of the old River Lea, a comfortable roomy, old-fashioned 12-roomed RESIDENCE, with large garden, within a few minutes' walk of the Ponder's End Station on the Great Eastern Railway. Capital fishing. Rent £[illegible], no taxes.—Apply to Mr. Alfred Richards, Land Agent, Tottenham, and 8, New Broad-street, E.C. ([illegible].)

RENT £[illegible].—Free till Nov. 15.—To be LET, a well-built, double-fronted, and attractive family RESIDENCE, in established neighbourhood. Not newly built, in thorough decorative repair, and ready for immediate occupation. Containing seven large and lofty bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), drawing, dining, and morning rooms, kitchen (fitted with kitchener), scullery, large pantries, coal cellar, two w.c.'s, large garden front and rear, tradesmen's side entrance.—Apply to Mr. Alfred Richards, Estate Agent, Tottenham, Middlesex, and 8, New Broad-street, E.C. ([illegible].)

RENT £[illegible].—Free till Nov. 15.—To be LET, a most desirable and comfortably-arranged semi-detached family RESIDENCE, situate in the main road in established neighbourhood. Containing eight large bed and dressing rooms, vestibule, wide entrance hall, large double drawing room, dining and morning rooms, kitchen, scullery, two w.c.'s, good pantries, larders, and cellarage, tradesmen's side entrance, large garden front and rear.—Apply to Mr. Alfred Richards, Auctioneer and Estate Agent, Tottenham, Middlesex, and 8, New Broad-street, E.C. ([illegible].)

TO be LET, in a highly respectable, pleasant, and elevated position in a favourite North London suburb, a most comfortably arranged semi-detached HOUSE, containing four large bed rooms, bath room, drawing, dining, and breakfast rooms, kitchen, scullery. Garden [illegible] long and [illegible] wide.—Apply to Mr. Alfred Richards, Auctioneer, 8, New Broad-street, E.C.

BRIGHTON.—BRATT and CO.'s (late Engall and Co.'s) REGISTER of FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED HOUSES to be LET (with map), post free.—Offices, [illegible], King's-road, Brighton. Telephone [illegible].

BRIGHTON.—FURNISHED private RESIDENCE. Nine bed rooms, four reception rooms. Garden. Rent [illegible] guineas.—Bratt and Co., as above. Many others from two guineas to [illegible] guineas.

BRIGHTON.—Large selection of UNFURNISHED RESIDENCES to be LET or SOLD. Rents from £[illegible] to £[illegible]. Prices from £[illegible] to £10,000.—Bratt and Co., as above.

BRIGHTON (close to West Pier).—Good paying LODGING HOUSE, unusually well furnished. Rent £[illegible]. To be SOLD. A bargain.—Bratt and Co., as above, who have a large selection.

FITZROY-SQUARE, Euston-road, Hampstead-road, and neighbourhood.—Messrs. VAUGHAN and CO.'s MONTHLY PROPERTY REGISTER is now ready, containing RESIDENCES and BUSINESS PREMISES in all parts to be LET or SOLD.—Apply at the Southampton Estate Office, Fitzroy-square, W. Tel. No. [illegible]. Telegraphic address, "[illegible], London."

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, N.W.—Extensive SHOP and BUSINESS PREMISES, with dwelling house, to be LET on lease; or the Freehold would be Sold.—Vaughan and Co., Surveyors, Southampton Estate Office, Fitzroy-square, W.

FITZROY-SQUARE (near to).—Large HALL to be LET (to accommodate [illegible] persons), with dwelling house attached.—Vaughan and Co., Surveyors, Southampton Estate Office, Fitzroy-square, W.

A CAPITAL 14-roomed HOUSE, in one of the best parts of St. John's-wood. Rent only £[illegible] per annum.—Apply to Geo. Head and Co., 7, Upper Baker-street, N.W.

BLANDFORD-SQUARE.—Large family RESIDENCE, containing nine bed rooms, bath room, and noble reception rooms, to be LET, UNFURNISHED. Rent £[illegible] per annum.—Geo. Head and Co., 7, Upper Baker-street, N.W.

HANOVER-TERRACE.—A convenient gentleman's RESIDENCE, in this delightful situation, to be LET; or the Crown Lease would be Sold.—Geo. Head and Co., 7, Upper Baker-street, N.W.

A CHARMING bijou RESIDENCE, with stable, coachhouse, and half acre of garden. Five bed rooms, bath, dining, drawing, and usual offices. Conservatory and hot house. Rent £[illegible].—Apply at [illegible], Lower Tulse-hill.

A GENTLEMAN, being unexpectedly compelled to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

BOARD and RESIDENCE—APARTMENTS.

A CHEAP HOME for the WINTER.—Comfortably FURNISHED APARTMENTS, on esplanade, south aspect. Good references from gentlemen residing in same five months last winter. Terms [illegible] per week from October until April.—Address B. A., Martin's Library, Sandown, Isle of Wight.

[illegible]

ARTICLES for SALE and WANTED.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

INVENTION. INVENTION.—If you have an idea for an invention, patent it for a trifling cost. Good novelty bought.—All particulars free from Rayner and Cassell, Patent Agents, 37, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

A GENTLEMAN, having good offices in the most central part of the City, would be glad to take up an AGENCY, in addition to his ordinary business. That relative to the trade of mineral water makers and brewers preferred or any goods in daily and general demand.—Address C. A. B., care of W. Hunt and Co., 2, King's Arms-yard, E.C.

REQUIRED, ADDRESS of MANUFACTURERS of STAMPED and EMBOSSED PAPER, as used for window blinds, &c.—Address W. J. R., Box [illegible], Smith's Advertising Agency, 132, Fleet-street, E.C.

NOVELTIES of FASHION.—WANTED, SPECIALITIES, Patented Novelties, suitable for wholesale and shipping; also largest provincial drapers.—Address full particulars E.C., Box [illegible], Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A BOON to CLERKS, &c. (male and female) SEEKING SITUATIONS.—Pay no fees, but send addressed envelope to the old-established City Agency, Hoare and Co., 60, Finsbury-pavement, E.C., originators of the successful and well-known Circulating Register. All firms, London and provincial, suited free.

A GENTLEMAN, desirous of going on a shooting expedition to East Equatorial Africa, is desirous of securing the SERVICES of a thoroughly competent MAN, who knows the country, to precede him and arrange all necessary details.—Address B. D., care of Kensington and Co., 1, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.

A GOOD German HOUSEMAID WANTED. Wages £20. Good character required.—Write to The Hawthornes, Denmark-hill, S.E.

A GOOD PLAIN COOK WANTED, to assist in housework. Good wages.—Apply at 111, Lordship-road, Stoke Newington.

A THOROUGHLY experienced MANTLE HAND WANTED.—Miss Woods, 70, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

On View Monday Next.—Sale Tuesday and Wednesday.—[illegible]

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, FARMER, and BRIDGEWATER will SELL, on the PREMISES, [illegible] on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, [illegible] the FURNITURE [illegible]

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, FARMER, and BRIDGEWATER [illegible] will SELL, [illegible] on FRIDAY, [illegible]

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, FARMER, and BRIDGEWATER [illegible] will SELL, [illegible] CASTLE, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Oct. [illegible]

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, FARMER, and BRIDGEWATER will SELL the above, at the MART, on TUESDAY, Oct. [illegible]

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, FARMER, and BRIDGEWATER will SELL, at the MART, on TUESDAY, [illegible] the following FREEHOLDS: [illegible]

[illegible]

MESSRS. C. C. and T. MOORE will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, [illegible]

MESSRS. C. C. and T. MOORE will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, [illegible] FREEHOLD LAND, [illegible]

MESSRS. C. C. and T. MOORE will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, [illegible] two FREEHOLD [illegible] RESIDENCES, [illegible]

MESSRS. C. C. and T. MOORE will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, [illegible] DWELLING HOUSES, [illegible]

MESSRS. C. C. and T. MOORE will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, [illegible]

MESSRS. C. C. and T. MOORE will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, [illegible] HOUSE, [illegible]

MESSRS. C. C. and T. MOORE will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, [illegible] seven HOUSES, [illegible]

MESSRS. C. C. and T. MOORE will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, [illegible] RESIDENCE [illegible]

MESSRS. C. C. and T. MOORE will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, Oct. 11, [illegible]

[illegible]

MR. RICHARD J. COLLIER is instructed to offer for SALE by AUCTION, at the LECTURE HALL, [illegible] on TUESDAY, Sept. 25, [illegible] FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, [illegible]

MR. RICHARD J. COLLIER will SELL by AUCTION, at the STAR and GARTER HOTEL, Kew Bridge, on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, [illegible] FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, [illegible]

MR. RICHARD J. COLLIER is instructed by the Freehold and Leasehold Investment Company (Limited) to offer for SALE by AUCTION, at the CHEQUERS INN, High-street, Walthamstow, on MONDAY, Oct. 8, [illegible] FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, [illegible]

MR. A. BOOTH will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY NEXT, Sept. 27, [illegible]

By order of the Executors.—Philcap Farm, Winchmore-hill, N. [illegible]

MR. A. BOOTH will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, [illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE [illegible]

[illegible]

IZARD, DAWE, and IZARD will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, as above, on THURSDAY NEXT, [illegible] GROCERIES, [illegible]

IZARD, DAWE, and IZARD will SELL by AUCTION, upon the PREMISES, [illegible] on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NEXT, [illegible] MANUFACTURER'S STOCK, [illegible]

IZARD, DAWE, and IZARD will SELL by AUCTION, upon the PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, [illegible] LEASES, [illegible]

IZARD, DAWE, and IZARD will SELL by AUCTION, at the KENT WHARF, [illegible] on WEDNESDAY NEXT, [illegible] EDGE RUNNERS, [illegible]

IZARD, DAWE, and IZARD will SELL by AUCTION, at No. [illegible] YORK-ROAD [illegible] on THURSDAY NEXT, [illegible] STOCK, Fixtures, and Fittings of a GROCER.—Auction Offices, 147, Cannon-street, E.C.

CHADWICK and SONS are instructed by the Executors to SELL by AUCTION, on MONDAY NEXT, [illegible] FURNITURE and EFFECTS of the RESIDENCE, [illegible]

CHADWICK and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, by order of Mr. Edwards, who is retiring, on TUESDAY, Sept. 25, [illegible] WAX FIGURES, [illegible]

COOK and SMITH will SELL by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, 1888, [illegible] the EFFECTS, without reserve.—[illegible]

W. and F. C. BONHAM will SELL by AUCTION, at their LARGE ROOMS, as above, on THURSDAY NEXT, [illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.—[illegible]

FREDERICK FRANCE and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their ELEPHANT and CASTLE AUCTION ROOMS, [illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS [illegible]

ALDRIDGE'S, St. Martin's-lane.—"The Tantivy" [illegible] COACH HORSES, [illegible] W. and S. FREEMAN.

ALDRIDGE'S, St. Martin's-lane.—Hunters Sale.—[illegible] W. and S. FREEMAN. [illegible] HUNTERS, [illegible]

STAPLETON'S.—The SALE on MONDAY NEXT, [illegible]

[illegible]

STABLE FITTINGS.—Illustrated catalogue of over 100 pages sent free on application, with full description and prices of important improvements in safe and wholesome fittings for the stable, harness room, coachhouse, &c. Patent paving, drainage, ventilation, &c.—The ST. PANCRAS IRONWORK COMPANY, 66, Pancras-road, London, N.W.

THE MUNSTER HORSE RUG is made by patent machinery to shape of horse. All wool, very warm, durable, and smart-looking. Price, bound and strapped, only 12s. 6d.; usually sold for 20s. Job lot Rinking Rugs, shaped and strapped, only 3s. 11½.—S. GOFF, 17, King-street, Covent-garden.

JOB LOT WATERPROOF DRIVING APRONS, full size, lined woollen, only 5s. 6d., usually 15s. 6d.; Waterproof Loin Cloths, 3s. 6d.; Coachman's Coat, 15s.; Holly Driving Whips, 2s.; silver-plated or brass Gig Lamps, 12s. 6d. pair. Catalogue free.—S. GOFF, 17, King-street, Covent-garden.

OATS, GOOD RUSSIANS, 14s. 6d. per quarter, 32lb. per bushel, at Docks. Delivered in London or at our Warehouse 15s., sacks 7d. each; other qualities of oats, also horse mixture (bruised) maize, &c., equally low prices.—FOREIGN GRAIN SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, 32, West Smithfield, E.C.

OATS, good sound Russians, 14s. 6d. per quarter (32lb. per bushel, screened); 40lb. Russians, 17s.; [illegible] horse mixture, £7 10s. per ton (all sound corn). CAMDEN GRANARIES, Eagle Wharf, 154, Great College-street, Camden Town, N.W.

HOME for LOST DOGS, Battersea Park-road, South Lambeth, S.W.—Persons desirous of purchasing dogs should pay a visit to the above establishment, where several hundred dogs are always on view.—Apply between ten and six, except Sundays. Stray Cats are now received into the Home, also cats as boarders.—Apply to the Secretary. FUNDS urgently NEEDED. GEO. SAML. MEASOM, Esq., J.P., Treasurer. J. CHARLES COLAM, Secretary.

AN EXHIBITION and SPECIAL SALE of rare and costly ORIENTAL CARPETS and RUGS is now being held at HOWELL and JAMES' ART GALLERIES. Prices from 10s. to 200 guineas. Sizes from 6ft. to 40ft. Suitable for drawing-rooms, dining rooms, boudoirs, studios, ante-rooms, corridors, atriums, &c. Rare Zapruh Carpets, worth 25 guineas, will be sold at 15 guineas. Some handsome smaller carpets, worth 7 guineas, will be sold at 3½ and 5 guineas. 100 Bienai Art Carpets, suitable for bed rooms and breakfast rooms, will also be sold at 20s. to 60s. HOWELL and JAMES (Limited), 5, 7, and 9, Regent-street, and 10, Charles-street, Waterloo-place.

MARSHALL and SNELGROVE. AUTUMN SEASON, 1888.

Marshall and Snelgrove are now prepared in all Departments with a splendid selection of NOVELTIES for AUTUMN and WINTER WEAR.

Special attention is asked to the many new Fabrics for Mantles, Costumes, Dresses, Millinery, &c., manufactured solely for Marshall and Snelgrove.

A beautiful assortment of Mantles, Costumes, and Millinery, in the latest style, now ready.

Fur-lined Mantles, covered in new shades of Vicuna; Sealskin Jackets and Mantles, in new shapes. Young ladies' Sealskin Paletots, nine guineas to 12 guineas each.

The "Directoire" and the "Empire" Costumes, in all the newest materials.

The "Birnam" Costume, in Scotch bordered Tweed, 6ls., including bodice piece.

Plain Vigogne, with rough camel hair and fancy borders, in all new shades.

Plain Vicuna, 25 inches wide, 11½d. per yard, in 20 different shades.

The new Amazon Cloth, in all new shades, from 1s. 6d. to 4s. per yard, double width.

Postal Department.—Orders carefully and promptly executed.

Patterns of materials and pencil sketches of Cloaks, Costumes, Millinery, &c., sent on application.

A large staff of dressmakers reside on the premises. Experienced dressmakers sent at very short notice to any part of the country if required.

MARSHALL and SNELGROVE, Vere-street and Oxford-street, W.

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CRAMER'S PIANOFORTES. SPECIALITIES.

PIANETTE, full compass, check action, trichord treble, 25 to 30 guineas.

£2 7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d. per quarter on Three Years' System.

CRAMER'S ALBERT PIANETTE, in rosewood, walnut, or ebonised and gilt case, 35 to 40 guineas.

£3 3s. and £3 13s. 6d. per quarter on Three Years' System.

CRAMER'S IRON-FRAMED MIGNON COTTAGE, in walnut, rosewood, or ebonised and gilt case, 46 guineas.

£4 4s. per quarter on Three Years' System.

CRAMER'S IRON-FRAMED UPRIGHT GRAND. Fan Model (Registered), in all cases, 75 guineas.

£7 7s. per quarter on Three Years' System.

CRAMER'S THREE YEARS' SYSTEM, originated by them, imitated and advertised by many, is carried out on a thoroughly large and liberal scale only by themselves. Special terms, if paid in one or two years, and, if required, this system is extended to suit the convenience of customers.

Full particulars free on application.

Regent-street, W. Moorgate-street, E.C.

CRAMER'S NEW METAL FRAME COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, unequalled in tone, and unsurpassed in durability. Cash prices from 50 guineas. Pianettes from 25 guineas. J. B. CRAMER and CO., Moorgate-street and Regent-street.

FOUNDED 1838. REBUILT 1887.

MOORE and MOORE.—The new extensive WAREROOMS are NOW OPEN. An unusually large selection of instruments constantly on view.—104-5, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

PRIZE MEDAL INVENTORIES, 1885, &c.

MOORE and MOORE.—PIANOFORTES from 16½ guineas. Vertical Grands from 50 guineas. Horizontal Grands from 72 guineas. American Organs from seven guineas. Carriage free.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MOORE and MOORE, in supplying their admired instruments on the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM, make no addition to the price, require no deposit, no guarantee, and make no charge for carriage or tuning. Piano from 10s. 6d. per month; Organs from 7s. per month. Illustrated Price List post free.

GREAT PIANO SALE.—End of London Season.—Secondhand Broadwood, Collard, and Erard pianos, very cheap. Illustrated catalogue and descriptive lists free. THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London, W.

SECONDHAND PIANOS.—Close of the London Season.—Great Clearance Sale of pianos returned from hire. Broadwood, Collard, and Erard. Cottages, semi-grands, and grands. Descriptive lists post free. THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London.

THOMAS OETZMANN and CO.'S ANNUAL SALE of PIANOS returned from hire at the end of the London season. Nearly new pianos by Broadwood, Collard, and Erard, very cheap.—THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street.

PATEY'S PROVINCIAL CONCERT TOUR.—The BRINSMEAD world-renowned CONCERT GRAND has been specially selected by Madame Patey, and will be the only instrument used throughout the entire tour.—Messrs. JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS, 18, 20, and 22, Wigmore-street, London, W.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES.—GREAT SALE. A number of the best instruments of all descriptions, returned from hire, and nearly as good as new, at greatly reduced prices for cash, or on the One, Two, or Three Years' System, at CHAPPELL and CO.'S.

Broadwood Cottage and Grand Pianofortes.

Bechstein Cottage and Grand Pianofortes.

Collard Cottage and Grand Pianofortes.

Erard Cottage and Grand Pianofortes.

Chappell Pianinos, Overstrung and Grand Pianofortes.

Clough and Warren American Organs.—Secondhand.

[illegible]

DETECTIVE OFFICES (SLATER'S).—Only acknowledged establishment in City of London, vide press, for divorce, bogus companies, watching suspected persons, &c.—Apply, write, wire, or telephone. Terms moderate. Consultations free. Telephone No. 165.—Henry Slater, Manager, 27, Basinghall-street.

FEMALE DETECTIVES (SLATER'S Detective Offices).—A feature of this establishment is the large staff of female detectives for divorce, making secret inquiries, &c.—Henry Slater, Manager, 27, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

COOKE'S CONFIDENTIAL OFFICES.—Imitation the sincerest flattery. A certain sign of success.—Mr. Cooke (oldest-established offices) has Not Removed from 9, Craig's-court, Charing-cross, S.W., which is his only address.—For Divorce, Espionage, and all matters requiring secrecy. Languages spoken. Telephone A119. Male and Female Detectives.

MOSER'S DETECTIVE AGENCY, 31, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C. Prompt, secret, and reliable. Telegraphic address, "Shadows," London. Agents in the principal cities of the world.

UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE and INFORMATION OFFICE (estd. by Lord Truro), 19, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, W.C., answers questions and supplies information on every conceivable subject possible, and translates from and into all languages. Fees vary from 1s. upwards, with stamp for reply.—See conditions see prospectus, free.

EMILY HARRIS, otherwise HAZZARD, formerly of Gosport, will HEAR of SOMETHING to her ADVANTAGE by applying to Bessant and Wills, Solicitors, 13, Union-street, Portsea.

I THINK it would be best for both of us to meet no more. You can write.—ISIDORE.

QUEENIE.—My own darling, thanks. Your message means life to me. Thank God your address unchanged. Will do all you wish when able. May not write yet. Fondest love and kisses.—Ever and ever yours, ALONZO.

WILLIAM THOMAS MITCHELL PEACE or his sister, DINAH PEARSON, youngest son and daughter of the late Samuel Peace, of Brigg, Lincolnshire, England, please WRITE to your sister, Annie Mackrill, Launceston, Tasmania.

YARMOUTH JETTY.—Gave you addressed envelope on Aug. 6, but have not heard from you. Hope music lessons are progressing.—R., Kelly's Library, Vigo-street, Regent-street.

LOST, on Tuesday last, in Oxford-street or Bayswater, a narrow GOLD BRACELET, set with two rows of pearls.—£2 REWARD will be given to any one returning it to Mr. Oppert, 33, Old Broad-street, E.C.

LOST, between Buckingham-street and Royalty Theatre, PEARL and DIAMOND SCREW STUD. Finder will be handsomely REWARDED.—Apply to Mrs. Holt, 18, Buckingham-street, Strand.

LEFT, last Saturday afternoon, in a first-class carriage, between Victoria and Sydenham, a BLACK SILK MANTLE, heavily trimmed.—Finder will be REWARDED by communicating with Scotland-yard, S.W.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that if the bay MARE and CART left at Messrs. Sheraton's, 40, Haymarket, on Sept. 10, is NOT CLAIMED by Monday, Oct. 1, the same will be SOLD by auction at Aldridge's on Wednesday, Oct. 3, to defray expenses.

PRIVATE HOTEL, MARIENBAD, Rosenheim, Bavaria, five minutes from station; in beautiful situation. Splendid views of the Bavarian Alps. Terms from September till June four guineas per month, including apartment, fire, light, full board. Own dairy. Mineral and saline baths in the hotel. Carriages. Library and piano. Hunting and fishing opportunities. English spoken.—A. Rumpp, Proprietor.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.—BRITANNIA HOTEL and RESTAURANT, 2, Rue Porte Wallette (on the Port). Inclusive terms, 6s. 6d. per day. Proprietress English.

BOURNEMOUTH.—DURLEY DEAN MANSION is the most comfortable of BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS. House thoroughly warmed. 60 rooms. References throughout the kingdom. En pension from 35s.—Secretary.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The MANSION (en pension), The Square. Absolutely central. Every room overlooking public pleasure gardens and close to pier. Position is unrivalled, aspects full south and west. Table d'hôte at separate tables. Billiards. Tariff on application.—WALL RICHARDS.

BOURNEMOUTH.—KEBLE TOWERS BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, adjoining Grand Hotel. Best position, near pier. Elegantly furnished rooms. Superior cuisine. Billiards. Home comforts. Terms moderate.—Mrs. Stewart.

ISLE of WIGHT.—CHALE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Under new management. Visitors would find this a comfortable home. Terms from 30s. to 35s. Excellent cuisine.—Address Proprietress.

ISLE of WIGHT.—ESPLANADE BOARDING HOUSE (Lucerne), Sandown Bay. Charmingly situated, close to sea. Southerly aspect, catches all sun, rising ground protects from cold. Unequalled autumn residence. 30s. to 35s. weekly.—Mrs. F. Dabell.

OLDEST PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE in RYDE, Isle of Wight. Three minutes from pier, rail, and baths. Splendid sea view. Terms moderate. A home from home. Every comfort. Lawn tennis.—Fred. Weeks, George-street.

BRIGHTON.—The GRAND HOTEL.—In the best situation. South aspect. Grand entrance hall, reception rooms, dining and table d'hôte rooms, recently superbly decorated under the superintendence of the company's architect, James Edmeston, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Old Broad-street, E.C., and fitted with electric light throughout. High-class wines and cuisine. Outside fire escapes. Passenger lift. Hot and cold seawater baths. Terms en pension 12s. 6d. per diem, including full board, bed room, and attendance, due notice being given on arrival. Tariff and full particulars on application to the Manager.

BRIGHTON.—FITZROY HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 27 and 28, Regency-square (facing sea and West Pier). Terms from 35s. per week, from 7s. 6d. per day. Cheerful society. Carpet dances. Smoking room. Manservant.—Proprietress, Miss Rose Wagner.

BRIGHTON.—BLENHEIM HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, opposite Royal Pavilion. Central for all amusements. Entirely refurnished. Under new management. Complete sanitary arrangements. Excellent cuisine. Moderate terms per day or week. References required. Hot and cold baths. Billiards. Telephone 118.—Address Manageress.

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